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ENGLISH TOPICS.

THE RELIGIOUS FEVER AND EUROPEAN POLITICS.

THE PILGRIMAGE AND ITS PATRONS—TEMPORAL MATTERS AND RELIGION—ENGLISH ANTI-LIBERAL MOVEMENT—THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING MEN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873.

There are signs of a growing interest in the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial, especially since the announcement has been made that it will take place under the auspices of a Duke. No new enterprise has much chance of attracting attention in England unless it be brought out under the patronage of some sort of Lord. On the other hand, an undertaking favored by the co-operation and direct supervision of a Duke is sure beforehand of success; and the religious excursion to Paray-le-Monial has not only a Duke—the Duke of Norfolk—for a patron, but has also a Lord—Lord Walter Kerr—for a Secretary. The Duke of Norfolk will walk I imagine at the head of the procession; but those who want tickets must send post office orders to Lord Walter Kerr. Several newspapers express their astonishment at educated people being found capable of believing that Jesus Christ really appeared to a French peasant girl at the said Paray-le-Monial; and some ask whether this sort of thing is compatible with the civilization of the nineteenth century. I don't see that the question of education has much to do with it. There are plenty of educated men who happen to be Catholics, and if they are good Catholics they are bound to believe, or at least not actually to disbelieve, the teaching of their Church. Joseph Le Maistre and Montalembert, whatever their private judgment might say to them on the subject, both would have had to accept the miraculous apparition of Paray-le-Monial, and doubtless would have accepted it even as it is accepted by Dr. Newman and proclaimed by Archbishop Manning. If, however, Le Maistre was not an educated man, where among great writers, or among great metaphysicians, are we to find one? The story of Marie Alacoque, the young lady to whom the apparition in question was vouchsafed, was told the other day, in my presence, to a very devout Catholic, who is also, odd as it may seem, a person of sense—who is, moreover, an experienced officer, a great traveler, and inclined, in worldly matters, to be skeptical. He began by pronouncing it "all stuff." When, however, he was assured that Archbishop Manning had declared it to be all truth, he said, with an imperfectly repressed smile, that that ended the matter, and that he could only take the view of it that was taken by his Church. Now, I know nothing about either the Duke of Norfolk or Lord Walter Kerr; but it seems to me that their participation in the religious celebration fixed for the 2d of September may be fairly looked upon as an act of obedience more than as an act of faith. The discipline of the Catholic Church does not allow, as with us Protestants, belief on this, disbelief on that point. Pilgrimages are the order of the day just now in France; and it is quite possible, and, indeed, it is probable, and all but certain, that the object of these pilgrimages is to awaken a religious, and at the same time a monarchical feeling in the breasts of the French peasantry.

A LIVELY MONTH.

I fancy there will be a good many pilgrimages in France about the beginning of September, and a good deal of commotion of various kinds. On the 2d of September, the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, and the triumph generally of Germany over France, is, as you are aware, to be celebrated at Berlin. On the 2d of September our pilgrims, already well instructed, through a series of sermons, as to the surpassing merits of Marshal MacMahon and the Royalist Party in France, leave London for Paray-le-Monial, where other pilgrims will meet them. On the 4th September the Germans give up Verdun and evacuate France; and a few days later, unless in the meanwhile a Loyalist *coup d'état* is effected, the Chamber meets—when, meeting for the first time these three years, in a free country, it can scarcely fail to manifest some little excitement. More than that, the Republicans are pledged to demand the dissolution of the Assembly, while the Royalists are all but pledged to turn their actual majority to account by voting for the re-establishment of military monarchy. France has such an immense number of ready-made constitutions on hand that it would not be necessary to improvise a new one for acceptance by the Count de Chambord. The Constitution agreed to by Louis XVIII., in 1815, when France was in much the same position she finds herself in now, would suit every one except the Republicans, who, naturally, cannot be consulted in the matter.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

A religious revival, a monarchical restoration, and a general movement throughout Catholic Europe, with France at its head, in favor of the Pope, are all parts of one programme which may or may not be destined to be executed in full, but which is already receiving what the French call a "commencement of execution," both in France and in Spain. As it seems to me, the interests of monarchy are not strengthened, but weakened, by the admixture of the religious element, which, when it has once taken the fanatical turn it is already assuming, cannot fail to alienate the sympathies of a great number of moderate Liberals; men who, without any particular admiration for monarchy in itself, would be inclined to welcome it as sailors proverbially welcome "any port after a storm," but who cannot regard favorably a religious propaganda with miraculous and hysterical accompaniments. Monarchy is certainly looking up just now in more parts of Europe than one. This, however, is due not to any abstract reverence for monarchy as a political, far less as a religious idea; but to the failures and excesses of republicanism in France and Spain, which it is impossible not to contrast with the general success of monarchial government (limited) in England, Prussia, Italy, and Austro-Hungary.

NEWS FROM THE CARLISTS.

One might think from the number of Carlist telegrams published from day to day in the London morning and evening papers that the English public took a great interest in the Carlist movement. Several papers, too, have sent out correspondents—indeed so many that London journals not represented in the Carlist camp will soon be marked exceptions. This apparent rage for Carlist intelligence may, I think, be explained by the absence, just at present, of any really exciting topics, and by the demand for occupation felt by numerous special correspondents called into activity by the late war and left without employment by the temporary lull in European politics. American Generals, I am told, are suffering equally from the prevailing calm; and I hear of one who is about to join the Carlists as correspondent of our principal evening paper. There is an American General, too, Kirkpatrick by name, sitting on the Carlist Committee in London; and several have lately entered the service of the Khédive of Egypt. The head, by the by, of the Carlist Committee in London was Count Stuart, a Scotch gentleman, formerly in the Austrian service, who I see has just been taken prisoner while attempting to land arms and ammunition on the coast of Spain close to the Carlist head-quarters. The London Carlist Committee includes, or did include, beside the Austro-Scotchman, Count Stuart, and the Southern American, Gen. Kirkpatrick, a genuine Irishman, Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

ENGLISH ANTI-LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

Somewhat analogous to the movement in France and Spain in favor of monarchy is the movement now going on in England, not so much in favor of Conservatism as against extreme Liberalism, especially in connection with the sort of worship of which the British working man has of late years been made the object. The "working man" has been so worked, both by Conservatives and by Liberals, that at present there really seems to be very little work left in him. The Ten-hour bill, vehemently opposed by the Manchester manufacturers, and by political economists generally, was carried mainly through the advocacy of the Conservatives, to whom, if the question of self-interest be considered, it was perfectly indifferent whether the "working man" worked ten hours or twelve. Probably it was not self-interest, or the absence of self-interest, that they considered in the matter; but however that may have been, it is certain that Conservative land-owners have always been more concerned for the welfare of factory operatives than for that of their own agricultural laborers. The limitation of the term of daily labor to nine hours was supported mainly by Liberals of the independent, theoretic kind; and now that these hours are accepted in many branches of industry, an agitation is going on for a further reduction to eight hours.

THE CASE OF THE WORKING MEN.

Of course, with less work the "working man" (whose general name is gradually acquiring an ironical character) requires more wages; for to gentlemen of his habits leisure is a costly luxury. The merchant's or banker's clerk works much harder, and in inferior positions is much worse paid than the carpenter or the bricklayer; and if after his ordinary hours, say from 9 to 6, he can find any additional employment, he is glad to get it. He must live temperately, which, of course, is to his advantage; he must pay more than the workman pays for rent; he must spend very much more than the workman spends on clothes, and he is so far under his employer's control that in many of the great banking-houses he is not allowed to get married, (also, some will say, a good thing for him,) unless he can show that he and his intended wife together can make up a certain income. The theory on this subject is, I believe, not that the married clerk, with a limited income, would possibly succumb to pecuniary temptation at the bank, but simply that a man who will inevitably be troubled with debts cannot give himself up to work with the freedom that might be expected from one unembarrassed by such incumbrances on the mind. The shopman, again, who is occupied from 8 or 9 in the morning until 7 or 8 in the evening, leads as laborious a life as any "working man," and is rarely as well paid. Many petty tradesmen, too, are in a decidedly worse position than the "working man," whom, nevertheless, they have the privilege of supporting, or helping to support, when, out of work or the victim of excessive dissipation, he retires temporarily to the workhouse. "The working man has done his work," you may hear them say, not without bitterness, when at 12 o'clock on Saturday the bell rings which calls upon the illustrious bricklayer to abstain from further labor. All this was considered merely curious, and, perhaps, slightly absurd, as long as it seemed to have no direct effect on the well-being of other classes. Now, however, that, with or without reason, the increased cost of living is placed to the score of workmen combining to keep up artificial prices, the combinations of workmen, together with the legislation which has favored them, are looked upon with an hostility of which the sincerity cannot be doubted, springing as it does from the breeches pocket.

THE FORTUNATE BRICKLAYER.

House-rent gets dearer and dearer every year; and, meanwhile, bricklayers do less work than ever, and are better paid than ever. But that is not all. A bricklayer, like every one else, has a right to make his own bargain. Unfortunately, however, this is just what he has not a right to make, according to the regulations of the trades-unions. He must not work more than a certain number of hours a day; and he must remain—as many do—unoccupied rather than work for less than the wages fixed by his union. Everything, or almost everything, rights itself in the end; and already carpenters, painters, and other indoor workmen are beginning to take secret jobs during the hours forbidden by the unions to open industry. But bricklayers cannot do much work in secret; and it is the cost of building and the consequent high price of rent that has at last opened the eyes and raised the indignation of the non-unionist public. Not only are bricklayers not allowed by the rules of their society to work too long; they are bound, moreover, not to work too earnestly. "You are strictly prohibited," says one of their laws relating to hodmen, "from exerting yourselves overmuch and inciting others to do the same." Bricklayers—the aristocracy of the craft—are threatened with punishment in case of being "too quick and not awaiting the time until others shall have done;" and so little liberal are the regulations in regard to the workmen themselves that the hodman, earning three shillings a day, cannot at will become a bricklayer, at five or six shillings a day—according to the tariff fixed by the latest strike—but must first go through a certain period of apprenticeship.

People of no particular politics, but who object very much to abnormally high prices, look upon the bricklayers as the cause of the painful evil from which they are just now suffering. No one proposes to interfere with trade-unions; but special legislation on behalf of the "working man" is regarded every day with increased disfavor, and the "working man" himself, who formerly, as brought forward by philanthropists, was merely a bore, is fast becoming a serious and formidable nuisance.

A COLORED JOURNALIST.

The American press may be interested to hear that at the approaching assembly of German journalists, to be held at Hamburg, a German newspaper about to be started at St. Louis will be represented through a negro gentleman, its proprietor. He will be favorably known as the only black journalist who has yet appeared on the continent of Europe. It is said that he visits Germany in search of contributors, and, if his terms be liberal, he will find them.

S. E.

THE BELLE VERNON DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The latest advices from the sunken steamer Belle Vernon places the number of lives lost at four; the engineer and fireman, from Cincinnati, and two deck passengers who came aboard at Shawneetown Ill

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW REVISION OF THE LAWS.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES IN THREE—GERMAN FARMERS AND THE GRANGERS—BACK PAY IN THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Committee on the Revision of the Laws meet next month to examine the work of the subcommittee appointed to revise the labors of the Commissioners, who have now been engaged upon the new codification of the Federal statutes since 1866. These Commissioners have entirely arranged and codified all the statutes of the United States. In many portions of the work they have radically changed the phraseology, and rewritten the laws. They have reduced the number of volumes from seventeen to three. Their work, if enacted into a law, will take the place of all existing statutes, and in many respects will practically become a new system of laws.

NO GERMAN GRANGES.

The records of the office of the Secretary of the National Grange associations here show that notwithstanding the great number of German farmers in the West, there is, as yet, no lodge of German granges in the country, and very few Germans are members of the American granges. The reason assigned is that the manual and ritual of the order have not been translated into German. Prominent Germans in the West have recently suggested that the lodges should be introduced among the Germans. It is stated that plans will soon be taken to have the ritual and manual translated, so that exclusively German lodges can be organized.

BACK PAY.

It is proper to state with respect to the process of covering into the Treasury the back pay, that the Treasury officials are not agreed upon the effect of this formality as to the extinguishment of the legal title to the back pay. They are, however, agreed that no lapse of time can defeat the right of members to the pay who do not return it. It remains a perpetual debt against the Government.

RAILROADS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Officers of the Indian Bureau, who have recently returned from the Indian country, are of the opinion that a powerful effort will be made next Winter to open the Indian Territory to the railroads. The recent conflicts in the Indian country have not served to convince the railroads of the disfavor with which a considerable number of the tribes of the Indian Territory regard the proposition. If the present treaties were abrogated, 23,000,000 acres of some of the finest lands on the continent would be opened to the railroads.

THE SEAL LOCK CONTROVERSY.

Secretary Richardson to-day put an end to the existing Seal Lock controversy, by ordering a new advertisement for proposals, to be submitted by Sept. 10. The Department desire a seal of paper or glass, and prefer that the seals shall be manufactured under the supervision of the Government.

FORT SILL.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE FORT BY INDIANS AND SLAUGHTER OF THE TROOPS—NO OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—No information has reached head-quarters here, up to a late hour this evening, with respect to the report of the capture of Fort Sill. The town of Waco, from which the dispatch comes, is 350 miles north of Fort Sill. There is a station named Bogy on the new railroad, within 125 miles of Fort Sill, with which, it is understood, rail and telegraphic communication from the north are unbroken. The officials argue that information of such an affair would have been more likely to reach the railroad at Bogy Station than to have been sent to Waco. The officers of the Indian Bureau have no information of the whereabouts of Satanta and Big Tree. They only know they left Waco with a small escort, to be at Fort Sill Oct. 1. The dispatch stating that they have arrived at Fort Gibson, is not understood, as the Department does not know why they should go to Fort Gibson, which is much further south even than Fort Sill. One theory is that Texans who are outraged at the release of the chiefs from prison, have attacked the esort accompanying the chiefs, on the route between Waco and Fort Sill, and overcome it, liberating the captives, and that this has given rise to this rumor brought by the stage-driver to Waco.

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Waco, Texas, says the stage-driver brings in news that a large body of Indians surprised and captured Fort Sill in the Indian Territory, massacring the women and children and nearly half of the Fourth United States Cavalry. The agent of the Associatee Press at New-Orleans has telegraphed for confirmation of this report.

NO REPORT OF THE AFFAIR MADE TO SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The report from Waco, Texas, via New-Orleans, of the attack by Indians on Fort Sill, and the massacre of women and children and part of the Fourth Cavalry is undoubtedly an error, as no report of such an attack has been received at Gen. Sheridan's Head-quarters here, which would certainly have been the case if one had been made. Furthermore, the Fourth Cavalry is at Fort Clark, on the Rio Grande, and not within 500 miles of Fort Sill.

A RAILROAD SMASH IN INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 28.—A collision occurred to-day on the Vandalia Railroad, one and a half miles west of this city, by which six persons were badly injured. An engine with a Paymaster's car, coming east, jumped the track on account of the spreading of a switch, and ran into the engine of a gravel-train standing on a side track. Both engines were totally wrecked. The following are the names of the injured: J. W. Coulogue, formerly Superintendent of the road; Frank McKeen, acting Paymaster; James Southard, fireman; Jacob Sacks, engineer; James Ross, and Laura Glaris. None of them are fatally injured.

A CENTENNIAL MEETING.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 28.—An enthusiastic meeting was held this evening, at the Court-house in this city, organized as the first of a series of meetings to be held in all sections of the United States, in aid of the Centennial. Hon. James Gamble was elected President. After the election of officers, Ex-Gov. Bigler addressed the audience in remarks which elicited great applause. There is no doubt that the entire quota of the county will be subscribed in full to-night.

THE IOWA TRAIN-ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Lexington, Mo., says it is asserted by those who know that there is not the least doubt that four or five of the Iowa train-robbers have made their rendezvous in Lafayette County. Two of them were at Dover, just below Lexington, day before yesterday, mounted on splendid horses. It is believed the others were near by, as they do not trust themselves far away from each other. Three days ago three of the gang rode through Lexington publicly, made some purchases, and went away. The citizens are awed by them.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

CONFESSION OF A "JAIL-BIRD" THAT HE WAS ONE OF THE MURDERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—A man named Irving, in jail here, confesses that he is the murderer of Nathan, in New-York. He says the housekeeper's son got them to do the murder, at the suggestion of Washington Nathan. He thinks the name of his confederate was McNally. The following is the substance of his confession, made this evening:

The dog was stolen from a ship-carpenter's chest; I know where his shop is. We entered the house at the basement. The housekeeper's son went in and left the latch up, so we could get in without trouble. After we got into the cellar I heard the bell ring 9. It seemed to me we were there in the dark an hour or an hour and a half. It seemed a long time, perhaps it was not so late, when a man came down and said: "I've finished the old man." We went up stairs. He had struck the old man five or six times on the head. When he saw he was going to fall, and being afraid the fall would startle the folks, he caught hold of him and laid him down. I have got in my house in New-York some Pacific Mail stock, some Boston, Hartford and Erie, and some other things. There is a small memorandum-book I took from the old man, several pages of which are in Hebrew. There are some names in it—there is Albert Cardozo, Samuel Lewis Cummings, of Fourteenth street, and Dr. Leo. We only got between $6,000 and $7,000. The safe was open when we went up-stairs. I went from the cellar. I stayed there while the man washed his hands and face. He had blood on them. When we left the old man's room he stopped to look out of the door. As he did so, he took hold of the casings, and left blood-marks. These were prints of his fingers. We then concluded we would not leave the house that night. It was opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were a good many policemen around. We were afraid we would be seen and arrested. We stayed till about 6 o'clock in the morning. Just as we went out the front door a man was passing on the other side of the street with a tin pail. He looked at us. Then a girl came along—a shop girl. She looked around and took particular notice of us. My wife is in New-York, and I have a daughter fifteen years of age. I do not want to tell you the names of either of these men, because it may not be right. I have told the Chief of Police, but I am afraid they are not going to work about it right away. I have been expecting to see it all come out ever since. I don't want to be hanged, but I am willing to suffer a just punishment. I was born at Sunnyside. They call it Irvington. I am related to Washington Irving.

The man confessing the murder of Nathan says his name is John T. Irving. He came here on Tuesday as a sailor on the British ship Coulnakyle. He confessed to the second mate, and gave his name as Brown. He was thought insane. He was remanded to jail.

THE TROTTING TURF.

THIRD DAY OF THE FALL MEETING AT BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The Fall meeting of the Beacon Park Association was continued to-day, in the presence ot an increased attendance.

The first race was for a purse of $600 for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third. Six horses started, and the favorite, Dustin Jim, won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

J. Dustin's b. g. Dustin Jim	1	1	1
Pike & Brown's b. g. Col. Pike	2	2	2
W. J. Paine's b. s. John T. Russell	3	3	5
M. Carroll's br. s. Tom Patchen, Jr.	4	5	3
C. H. Van Ness' br. g. Compeer	5	4	4
E. S. Spalding's c. m. Blue Bonnet	dis.		

Time—2:34½, 2:36, 2:35.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:39; $500 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third. There were eight entries, six of whom started, Arthur and Barney Kelley being drawn. Lothair was the favorite before the start and up to the second heat, which, being won by Colonel Moulton, made him the favorite in the betting. Lothair won the last two heats and the race.

SUMMARY.

Wright & Norcross' b. s. Lothair	1	3	1	1
E. C. Bowen's c. s. Colonel Moulton	2	1	3	2
M. Mead's c. m. Nellie	4	2	2	3
M. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert	6	5	6	4
W. W. Smith's g. g. Ben Smith	3	4	5 dr.	
D. W. Beakler's c. m. Flora Belle	5	6	4 dis.	

Time—2:33, 2:32½, 2:33, 2:35.

LEWISTON, ME.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 28.—The stallion race to-day lost some of its interest by the injury to Bismarck and the withdrawal of King William; yet an immense crowd was in attendance. Three horses were entered—Sheridan, Lightfoot, and Slasher. Sheridan won the first and second heats in 2:36½ and 2:36¼. Lightfoot won the third, fourth, and fifth heats, in 2:34, 2:37, and 2:40. Slasher was distanced in the third heat.

ORANGE COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—At the Orange County races to-day, the 2:40 race was won by Geo. B. Daniels in 2:33¼, 2:39¾, 2:35½. The 2:26 race was won by Mary A. Whitney, in 2:32, 2:31½, 2:33½.

COLLISION BETWEEN TROTTING HORSES.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 28.—A collision occurred this morning on the Driving Park between Bismarck, driven by John May, of Winthrop, and Mary, driven by Mr. Getchell, of Waterville. Mary was killed and Bismarck badly cut. Mr. May received severe injuries.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire broke out yesterday morning in the wooden block on Court street, near Hancock, in Gloucester, Mass., which rapidly worked westerly, consuming four or five adjoining blocks. The flames then caught the roof of the *Cape Ann Advertiser* building, which is of brick, burning downward to the second story. Among the sufferers are Proctor & Brothers, publishers of the *Cape Ann Advertiser*, and printers and stationers; F. Hall & Co., druggists; D. H. Lane, jeweler; S. H. Emanuel, fancy goods; S. P. Barrett, clothing; Alexander Patello, dry goods; R. C. Lawrence, clothing; E. H. Ring & Sons, boots and shoes; John S. Tappan, clothing. Also, two families were burned out. Several of the parties saved most of their goods. The fire was got under control at 4 o'clock. Engines were present from Bay View and Rockport. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Tne following is a partial list of the insurance risks: Ætna, $900; Home, $8,000; First National, of Worcester, $3,000; Springfield, $3,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $6,000; Phœnix, $4,000; Hartford, $1,500; Lancashire, of England, $1,000; North British, $2,800; Insurance Company of North America, $2,000; Roger Williams, $2,000; German, of Erie, $2,000; Connecticut, $2,000; Allemania, $2,000; London, Lancashire and Globe, $4,500. It is believed the fire was caused by an incendiary.

A house in Waltham, Mass., belonging to the Roberts estate, and occupied by George E. Johnson, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is $8,000. Johnson's furniture was removed.

WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A committee of citizens have undertaken to improve the appearance of Washington's head-quarters, in this city, now in a very dilapidated condition. The expenses will be defrayed by private subscription. The War Department at Washington promises co-operation. Secretary Belknap has ordered thirty cannon, ten Spanish, ten Mexican, and ten pieces taken from the rebels, to be sent here to be placed on the head-quarters grounds.

THE GALE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

IMMENSE DAMAGE ON SEA AND LAND.

SHIPS BLOWN ASHORE AND CAPSIZED—HOUSES AND CHURCHES DEMOLISHED—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE APPREHENDED.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—Accounts of the recent disastrous storm in this province are continually coming to hand. The gale was severely felt in the town and county of Pictou, where great damage was done. In the harbor, the tide rose to a great height, and in the town, trees, fences, and chimneys were blown down, and property scattered in all directions. The fruit and ornamental trees suffered severely, and it is feared that still greater damage was done to the grain crops in the country. The gardens in the rear of the town of Pictou, which were more exposed to the wind than the other parts of the town, are completely destroyed, the ground being strewn with branches of trees and green fruits and vegetables. Fences, gates, and in fact everything capable of being moved by the wind, are scattered around the streets and fields. The leaves of the fruit-trees are blasted and withered, and the gardens in town generally present a most deplorable appearance. The new wharf in course of construction for the Vale Colliery Company, near Pictou Landing, was almost entirely demolished. A portion of the railway at Pictou Landing was also washed away. The new schooner, Jesse Hoyt, was driven ashore on Fisher's Grant side of the harbor, and sustained considerable injury. The brig Willard Brae, owned by the Messrs. Wesson, dragged her anchor and went ashore on the same side of the harbor, but it is hoped she has not sustained material injury. The schooner Leading Star, of St. John, N. B., was driven so far ashore at Middle River, it is supposed it will be almost impossible to get her back. At least twenty other schooners were driven ashore on the same side of the harbor, but most of them are believed to be comparatively free from damage. On the Pictou side of the harbor considerable quantities of lumber lying on the wharves were carried away. The public wharf and a few others have been somewhat damaged. The cellars and warehouses along Water street were flooded, and quantities of flour, salt, and other perishable articles were injured or destroyed. Four bridges were washed away at Port Hastings, where the gale was also severely felt. There are seven vessels ashore at Port Mulgrave, four at Pirate Cove, four at Port Hawkesbury, and four at Port Hood. The wharves are all gone at Port Mulgrave. Several barns and houses were blown down, and one child was killed at Cape Jack by the falling of a house. Eastward of Halifax the gale was the fiercest that has swept over this country for several years. Buildings, trees, and fences were blown down and strewn in every direction, and it is reported that two unfinished churches were blown down at Cape Ray.

The same accounts of the disastrous effects of the hurricane come from other sections of the province. To the westward the fruit crop has been almost wholly destroyed, and within a radius of 200 miles, fences, trees, and barns are prostrated and shipping damaged. In Hantsport, three schooners broke away from their moorings, and were more or less damaged. The fruit crop of Kings County and the adjoining counties suffered terribly; but no estimate of the damage can be formed now. Thousands of bushels of choice fruit are scattered over the ground, and growers who anticipated having large and profitable crops, will be heavy losers.

The Cunard steamer Alpha arrived from Cow Bay this afternoon, and gives further particulars of the gale there.

The following is a list of vessels ashore and dismasted: The schooners Onward, Olivia, Mary Octavia, Jeddo, Welcome, Return, W. N. Hall, J. B. Gilkie, W. D. and Maggie Wood, the brigs G. J. Troop, Orloff, Alice Stuart, La Plata, Hattie B. and Lucy. The following vessels are dismasted but not ashore: The Shasta, J. Howland; barks N. Churchill, Fanny M. Cassel, Mexican, G. Paysant, Albert, Pomona, besides a number of others whose names could not be ascertained. The majority of the vessels ashore whose names are not given are small fishing schooners which have been generally smashed up beyond all hope of identification. The whole number of disasters to vessels at Cow Bay amounts to fifty-six, including vessels ashore and dismasted.

So far as ascertained but one life was lost, that of a pilot, whose name is unknown, from the Welcome Return, the only loaded schooner in the Bay at the time. During the height of the gale, the crew of the brig G. J. Troop being in great danger from the tremendous sea breaking over the vessel, Capt. McArthur had a boat hauled over the sands, a distance of two miles, and launched to succor the exposed crew. The boat was manned by Capt. McArthur, Ralph Candor, and Capt. Martell, and these brave fellows were successful in saving the lives of those on board, eight in number, who would, in all probability, otherwise have perished. After this the gallant boat's crew started to the rescue of the crew of the Pomona, but their boat was swamped at once and they had to return. The crew was subsequently placed in safety on land.

The effects are terrible. Not in the memory of any resident has such destruction been known. At the break-water, erected at an enormous outlay, the sea played fearful havoc. All the new work, and a portion of the old are gone. The docks were also destroyed. At Bellomes a wharf, almost all new work, was also destroyed. The damage to the wharves mentioned, it is expected, will reach nearly $100,000, while the other damage, including that to shipping will probably foot up over $100,000. It is expected that over 100 vessels have been driven ashore at the several harbors of Cape Breton.

The following is an additional list of vessels ashore at Sydney Harbor: Schooners Guide, Victoria, Amelia, Georgiana, Ellen Jane, Margaret Jane, Knight Templar, Josephine, John Gilpin, Mary Jane, Temperance, G. W. Moore, Mary and Charles, J. R. Homer, Eliza Christie; barks Venture and Ontario. It is said that the above list does not contain all the vessels destroyed, as a fleet of French schooners put in there during the gale, and, in all probability, many of them have been wrecked.

The telegraph cable steamer Kangaroo arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The schooner Mary Louise, of Gloucester, Mass., was caught in the gale of Sunday, when twenty miles south-west of Seal Island, and was badly shaken from stem to stern and from deck to masthead. She put into this port yesterday to repair. Eight vessels are ashore at Guysborough, and every wharf in the harbor there and a number of stores are destroyed. The brig Nepina, from Wallace, for Boston, is ashore at Sand Point, Canso, with foremast gone, and full of water. In Antigonish County many barns are scattered to the winds, and the destruction to the crops is immense. The wharf at Antigonish is destroyed and a schooner which was fastened to it driven ashore. A man named McAlden was drowned there. Four vessels are ashore at Bayfield Cathedral, in Antigonish town, and badly damaged.

ADDITIONLL DETAILS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—Reports of the damage by the gale on Sunday night and Monday continue to be received from all parts of the country. There is great excitement in North Sydney, C. B., where the disastrous effects of the gale were so severely felt. McKay & Corbitt's, Moore & Ingraham's wharves were damaged to a considerable extent. The Presbyterian church was lifted thirty feet, a numper of buildings were unroofed, and several chimnies were blown off. The telegraph office and six bridges were carried away. It is estimated that the damage to shipping at Sydney will amount to $75,000. The bark Lancashire is also among the list of wrecked vessels in Sydney. The bark Eureka, of New-York, is reported bottom-up off Brador Light. A corpse was lashed in the rigging, floating beside the wreck. It is thought that many lives were lost, but it is impossible to obtain a complete list of casualties.

The schooner Samuel Jones is ashore at Chiticamp, C. B. The schooner Flirt is ashore at Guysboro, and the cargo was lost. It is reported that there are upward of thirty vessels ashore at Point Caledonia, C. B. Particulars from that place and Glace Bay have not been received. The schooner Chester is also among the list of wrecked vessels.

At Cow Bay all the vessels are dismasted and beached. They extend around the head of the Bay from the breakwater. Besides the colliers, a large number of French fishing schooners, names unknown, which had taken refuge there during the gale, were crushed by coming in contact with other vessels, and were swamped. When the gale began there were forty vessels in the harbor of Cow Bay. About 5 o'clock P. M. they all began to drift, and by 7 o'clock of the thirty in sight of the steamer Alpha all but two were adrift. Scarcely a single sailing vessel escaped damage. Ten lady passengers on board the Alpha, although alarmed, bore themselves bravely, and by the vigilance of Capt. Hunter and the officers and crew the Alpha was saved from destruction.

A messenger rode over yesterday from Glace Bay, and reports immense damage there, and to the roads, fences, and bridges. It is feared the damage to shipping in the Gulf has been serious. The Prince Edward's Island ship James Duncan is ashore near Wallace. The bark Undine is reported ashore on the north coast of Prince Edward's Island. The northern shore of Prince Edward's Island is reported as being literally strewed with wrecks and wrecked material. Further intelligence from Cape Breton is anxiously looked for. It is apprehended that many vessels in addition to those reported, have been lost, or are ashore at some of the coal ports there. As most of the vessels from Cape Breton ports are at present insured, the loss to some of the insurance companies must be heavy. Over 10,000 tons of shipping chartered by the Block House Mining Company have been destroyed at Cow Bay. At Chatham, N. B., on the Gulf shore, the storm was fearful. The booms on the rivers are nearly all destroyed, also, an immense amount of property. Three vessels are ashore at Richibucto, and it is feared many more which are yet to be heard from. A bark and two schooners are ashore below Pugwash. The tide at Wallace, Cumberland County, rose 3 feet higher than orninary. During the storm, ten vessels went ashore between Antigonish and Harbour-au-Bauche. The losses of the Halifax underwriters by the recent gale at Cape Breton, as far as known, are $200,000.

A dispatch from Glace Bay to-day says that four vessels are ashore there; but the shipping facilities of that port are unimpaired by the storm, the coal supply being continued as usual. A late dispatch from Cow Bay gives the number of vessels ashore there as twenty-six. Ten are afloat, partly damaged, and two dismasted. Twenty fishing-crafts were saved. The vessels saved were inside the Breakwater.

At Port Caledonia several vessels were dismasted and many ground up. The destruction of so many colliers has caused an advance in freights, and it is thought coal this Fall will be materially advanced in price also.

The gale did considerable damage in the vicinity of Charlettetown, P. E. J. About two miles of the railway track at Charlottetown were destroyed.

LAWLESSNESS IN ARKANSAS.

A JUDGE SHOT AND KILLED IN JOHNSON COUNTY—THE PERRY COUNTY OUTLAWS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28.—Hon. Elisha Mears, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit Court, who resided at Clarksville, Johnson County, while going home to dinner yesterday, was shot and mortally wounded by some unknown person. He died at 1 o'clock in the morning. The deed is thought to have been perpetrated by a man with whose wife, it is reported, the Judge has been too intimate. Great indignation is expressed at the act, and every effort will be made to bring the guilty party to justice. The affair created a profound sensation at the Capitol. Judge Mears was recently appointed by Gov. Baxter.

Late accounts from Perry County state that Hambright, who mysteriously disappeared from Perryville at the time of the visit of the Adjutant General, has returned, and is preparing to leave the county. Mores and his party are still in arms and hiding out in the mountains. A posse that has warrants for him are still hunting him, though he is reported to have left the county.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—A terrible murder and attempted suicide occurred at the boarding-house No. 38 St. Paul street, kept by Mrs. Showalter. At 9 o'clock to-night Dr. J. C. M. Showalter, her husband, who is said to have been very dissipated and quarrelsome of late, and to have frequently threatened the life of his wife, while sitting in their room alone this evening, seized her, and drawing a razor cut a fearful gash on the left side of her throat, severing the carotid artery. Mrs. Showalter died in a few minutes. He then cut his own throat from ear to ear, after which he made his way to the street and sat down on the curbstone, and from thence was taken to the Washington University Hospital. It is said his injuries are not necessarily fatal. The affair created the greatest excitement, and hundreds of people gathered in the vicinity. Both parties were highly respected. Mrs. Showalter was a Miss Carter, of Lancaster County, Va. Dr. Showalter is said to be a son of Dr. Showalter, of New-Orleans.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—False and extravagant reports regarding the health of New-Orleans having been circulated elsewhere, Dr. C. S. White, President of the Board of Health, publishes a card, in which he says: "At this date, Aug. 28, only one case of yellow fever is under treatment in private practice, and another case is in the wards of the Charity Hospital. These are the only cases known to the Board of Health."

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 28.—The Health Officer has issued an order that from and after Sunday, Aug. 31, all vessels from the port of New-Orleans or Brashear shall be subject to detention at quarantine.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Jefferson Davis has resigned the Presidency of the Carolina Life Insurance Company.

In the cricket match at Salt Lake City, yesterday, the English Eleven defeated the Salt Lake Cricket Club.

The steamer Atlas left Kingston, Jamaica, 27th inst., for New-York direct, with Gov. and Lady Grant as passengers.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Oswego, N. Y. Six carriers are allowed.

Hon. J. W. Marston, for thirty-three years Justice of the Police Court at Newburyport, Mass., died there yesterday morning after a short illness.

A private telegram from St. John, N. B., says that John O'Brien, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, died there on Wednesday.

Col. F. A. Burr, proprietor of the Pottsville, Penn., *Daily Standard*, who was prostrated by an apoplectic attack last Saturday, is out of danger and convalescing rapidly.

A man nearly seventy years of age, named Dyer, residing in Cape Elizabeth, Me., was found in the road last night with his neck broken. He had fallen from his wagon while intoxicated.

Capt. Edwin Holbrook, who was thrown from a street car in Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, died of his injuries yesterday. He was one of the pioneers of the tobacco trade in that city.

John Kennedy, an unmarried man, of Poughkeepsie, was knocked off a car by a bridge and killed, on the Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday night.

The San Francisco Democratic Legislative Municipal Convention have effected a compromise, and nominated Phillip Roach and Frank McCoppin for the State Senate.

A party of ruffians assembled yesterday morning at Point Airy, on the lower part of Smith's Island, opposite Philadelphia, to witness a prize-fight between John C. Donovan and James Murray. The police interfered and arrested the principals and ten other persons, who were held to answer.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

MUTINOUS ARTILLERYMEN — CONDEMNED ARMS LANDED—THE CARLISTS RESTORING RAILWAYS.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The artillerymen of the Barcelona garrison who mutinied and endeavored to bring about a general revolt, have been tried by court-martial. Twelve of the most guilty are sentenced to death, and thirty to transportation to the penal colonies.

It has been ascertained that the cargo landed on the coast of Biscay by the steamer Deerhound consisted of condemned American small arms.

The Government has information which leads to the belief that the Carlists and Intransigentes are acting in concert.

BAYONNE, Aug. 28.—Don Carlos has issued a stringent order against interference by his forces with railroad communication. The penalty of death is decreed for violation of this order. The Carlists are repairing the telegraphic lines in the northern provinces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ASHANTEES DECIDED ON.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British Government decided to-day to send an expedition from Cape Coast Castle against the Ashantees. Sir Garnet Wolseley will command the expedition, and will be accompanied by a distinguished staff of his old colleagues of the Red River, in addition to twenty selected officers, who are to organize the native Fantee levies—15,000 strong.

No British troops will accompany the expedition at present, but two battalions will be kept in readiness to co-operate if required.

The expedition will leave Cape Coast Castle about New-Year's, and will return in March. The operations are to be confined to the cool season.

The Ashantees must be driven home. Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, has been burned.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will leave England on the 8th of September.

FRANCE.

BRISK BUSINESS IN PILGRIMAGES—THE BREAD TROUBLES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—During the past three months the French railroads have sold 360,000 tickets to religious pilgrims.

A special session of the Cabinet Council was held, yesterday, to consider what measures the Government may take to allay the troubles caused by the high price of bread. It has not yet transpired that any definite action was determined upon, but it is reported that the Cabinet were of the opinion that the Government is authorized to abolish the discriminating duties as to cereals, without convoking the Assembly for legislative action on the subject.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—It is said that the Government has been compelled to abandon the intention of holding the trial of Marshal Bazaine at Compiègne. The town does not afford the necessary accommodations for the Court. No other place has yet been designated.

GERMANY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS FINED—RIOT IN LEIPSIC.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Roman Catholic Bishop Koltt has been sentenced to pay a fine of 400 thalers, and Bishop Ledvesowski one of 200 thalers, for infraction of the Ecclesiastical laws in appointing clergymen without obtaining the sanction of the State authorities.

A dispatch from Leipsic says riots have occurred there, in which a number of persons were injured.

The authorities were compelled to call out the troops, who dispersed the rioters and restored order.

The city is now tranquil, but the troops are posted at various points, so as to be in readiness to prevent any repetition of the disturbances.

It is not stated what occasioned the riots.

AUSTRIA.

REFUSAL OF AN ENGLISH FIRM TO ACCEPT AN EXHIBITION MEDAL.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—Considerable excitement has been created among those interested in the affairs of the Exposition by the refusal of an English firm to accept a medal of merit which was awarded by the judges.

SWITZERLAND.

THE PROJECTED POSTAL CONGRESS ABANDONED.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—The project of an International Postal Congress to be held in this city has been abandoned.

GRAPPLING FOR THE BROKEN CABLE.

LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE GREAT EASTERN—HEAVY WEATHER AND FOGS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Capt. Halpin writes from the Great Eastern that the broken cable had been grappled and raised to the surface at the point designated by the electricians, but upon testing the wire the fault was found to be still to the eastward. The Great Eastern had experienced adverse weather. A series of alternate fogs and gales had rendered the work of grappling exceedingly difficult, but Capt. Halpin is sanguine that the fault will soon be found and remedied.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—1 A. M.—The pressure has increase rapidly over all the districts east of the Mississippi River, the area of high barometer being now central off the Middle Atlantic coast; the temperature has fallen generally throughout the United States, except in the Ohio Valley, where it has risen slightly; generally clear weather, with light variable winds, is reported from New-England, the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf, and westward to the Missouri River; partly cloudy weather and light easterly to southerly winds prevail over the lower lake region and Middle States; cloudy weather and rain with lower temperature in the South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the pressure will diminish slightly, with light south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region and the northern portion of the Middle States, less pressure, slightly rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region and the north-west, less pressure, rising temperature, light north-easterly to south-easterly winds, and generally clear weather, except in Minnesota, and thence north-eastward to Lake Superior.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to Tennessee, rising temperatuae, north-easterly to south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with areas of light rain.

For the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and low temperature in the interior, and threatening weather, with areas of rain, on the coast.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONFLICT OF STUDIES, AND OTHER ESSAYS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION. By J. TODHUNTER, M. A., F. R. S. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

In these essays Mr. Todhunter regards his subject with the eye of a college examiner, and is mainly concerned with the preparations and first steps of a scholar in the learned professions. As resident and lecturer at Cambridge (England) for a long time, his opinions will be sure to have an interest for University men and students on both sides of the water, especially since he does not write in a peremptory style, but "in the manner of a witness who is offering such evidence as he possesses." All through his book, in fact, the author shows the mind of a man who has so studied his theme in all its bearings, that he wants the over-confidence of assertion which is never without its weight with the majority of readers, but which the judicious and dispassionate do not think so very necessary in any discussion. He is somewhat of the old school of college learning, and is disconcerted by the number of new sciences, which have begun to press into the examinations for degrees. The classics and the mathematics are, in his opinion, the best foundations of a course of college study, as being more definite than any of the branches of science—the mathematics especially. Throughout the book, he shows himself to be nearly of that old Platonist's mind, who wrote over his door, "Positively no admittance except for geometers." He contends for that sort of acquirement which will enable a young man undergoing examination to exert a general power of thought, instead of relying on his memory, as is too often the case, and to give the mind a strengthening discipline, instead of furnishing it with the upholstery of learning. No doubt those modern sciences which he alights want the definite character of the older, but it seems certain that they will yet acquire more definite and scholastic properties in the course of time and improvement.

In his paper on "Competitive Examination" our author does not seem inclined to say much in disparagement of his Alma Mater, Cambridge, and yet he shows his dislike of the severe tests that have been multiplied in the University. He mentions the prophecy of a certain disgusted scholar, who said examinations would be entirely done away with at Cambridge in twenty years or so, and, no doubt, the wish was father of the prophecy. Many persons think that education is in effect the preparation for the college examiner, having its be-all and end-all in that sharp and decisive ordeal. But making the best of things as they exist, he offers qualifications and distinctions. He would have *viva voce* questionings in the case of pass-examinations. But in competitive examinations for prizes or degrees, he would give written questions, and receive the answers the same way. This should be especially the rule in mathematics; and he also advises that negative marks should be employed for answerers. At present only the marks for correct answering are counted. He would have those for mistakes also counted, and subtracted from the good ones—a "Draconian clause"—as most of the Juniors would be sure to consider it. In his opinion, the examinations in the higher mathematics should be carried on with the help of "assigned books"—of the *Mécanique Celeste*, for instance, if the subject should be the figure of the earth. But, in his usual qualifying way, he admits that the questions would soon become known, and students would begin to commit passages to memory.

As a general rule he thinks examinations tend to make cultivation superior to genius, or a natural turn for particular studies, and the result must be greatly to the disadvantage of the poorer order of students, who cannot afford time for culture. According to the present system, all recruits for the higher intellectual pursuits must be drawn from the upper and middle classes, while it is extremely desirable, by a better plan of education, to place all academic honors within the reach of the entire population. Mr. Todhunter's summing up is against the practice of competitive examinations, which are not quite fair with respect to genius and the general powers of the intellect. He seems to think—though he does not use the illustration—the system more like the training and forced exercise of pugilists and pedestrians, than the regular invigoration of the whole man on the general principle of human health and capability. In the paper on "Academical Reform" we find some valuable suggestions and facts concerning the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge. One of the facts is that between them they have a revenue of half a million sterling—the incomes being about equal. In these universities there are "clerical fellowships," forfeited after a certain term of years, unless the fellows become ministers of the Established Church. This system is defended on the plea that it tends to keep up a force of theological divines, and also insures a better style of morality in the colleges, since men in orders, or about to take orders, are in general better conducted than the lay Fellows. Mr. Todhunter does not see the great force of these arguments, and he shows how a recent syndicate, appointed to prepare a scheme of examination for theological students, could not find any proper work on miracles, prophecy, or the evidences of Christianity—did not believe such a thing could be found. "In fact, some of the Professors seemed to hold that there was no such thing as theology." So that, as Mr. Todhunter adds, "students for the ministry were to be left to ramble through the noxious deserts of Church history, without an object and without a guide." Our author goes on to say that the best-educated English clergymen, instead of writing theology, plunge, in preference, into comic sections; and he indulges in a little grim humor by supposing that it is the idea of infinity (involved in the curves) which influences their partialities in the case. He holds that the recent action of Parliament, allowing men of any church or sect to hold fellowships, will end in the abolition of the clerical fellowships altogether. Again, the practice of private tutors is throwing the expensive college lectureships into disuse—the former give so much better instruction, and at the same time give such an unfair advantage to those who can afford the expense. As regards the heads of colleges, always clergymen, our author, speaking cautiously, is of opinion that a majority of them have nothing to do, and that it is conceivable how, in many cases, laymen of great scientific eminence could be found able to discharge the duties of mastership, and have time enough for their own pursuits. He also suggests that detachments of Cambridge Fellows, with little to do in college, should be sent all over the country as literary and scientific missionaries to lighten the darkness of the land—though he adds a doubt whether Manchester, Liverpool, and other wealthy cities would choose to have those university men in preference to the popular men of science they are already accustomed to.

Another of Mr. Todhunter's ideas is, that the number of college fellowships might well be doubled, and the pay of each reduced by one-half. He also thinks the restriction as to celibacy will not be long retained, and that fellowship should be given to outsiders of acknowledged merit, bent on enlarging the bounds of any science; while the clergy should be no more benefited by the revenues of colleges than the men of the other learned professions—lawyers and doctors. He believes, in fact, that the aforesaid half million of money in both universities should be mainly devoted to the advancement of science. In concluding this paper on reform, Mr. Todhunter expresses a fear that Greek scholarships will decay in England. He need not give way to such an apprehension. The science of language is growing in strength and assured light from the efforts of the comparative philologists, and the industry of those who dig up inscribed slabs and hieroglyphics from the soil and ruins of Assyria, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.; and the claims of a language so noble as that of Greece and its isles can never be undervalued in any scheme of linguistic science. The speech of Plato and Pericles must be still indebted to the Ionian or Phœnician Cadmus, and will yet hold its place on a wider platform of instruction than any existing at present in the great universities.

In his concluding paper, on the Mathematical Tripos, Mr. Todhunter protests against the terrible Cambridge ordeal of a nine days' examination, in which most of the candidates are exhausted before the close, and unable to do justice to their own powers. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, called Cambridge "a slaughter-house of the intellect," to which the late Prof. De Morgan could only reply, "Regarding him as a historian I do not agree with him, but regarding him as a prophet I should not know what to say." There are three functions of a University: one, examination; another, teaching; another, original research. Mr. Todhunter thinks Cambridge mainly looks to but one of these—the first. But the great want is scientific instruction. He recommends the publication by the college of works of scientific interest—works in the style of the *Mecanique Celeste*, on the higher branches of the mathematics. In instancing such works, he mentions those of Lame, Chasles, Serret, Helmholtz, and Clebsch—none of which, it will be noted, represents an English writer. Our author ends with a renewed protest against the exorbitant development of competitive examinations. "We tempt our students," he says, "to regard degrees and fellowships as the end of life, and not as incentives to manly exertion and aids of pure unselfish service. We cannot wonder, then, that not a few, who start in their course so well, seem to fail. To use Bacon's simile, they resemble the fabled Atalanta, who lost the race because she stooped to pick up the golden apples."

Mr. Todhunter's book shows how, even in the closest corporations and most conservative institutions of England, will be found the advocates of movement and reform—a style of reform which, however slow in the opinion of a great many, has so remarkably characterized in our times the safe and steady advance of English society on its hundred lines of progress, and which, no doubt, will yet bring about, without convulsion, nearly all those changes which the most impatient reformers are demanding.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST SANDUSKY, UNDER COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD IN 1782. By C. W. BUTTERFIELD. Cincinnati: ROBERT CLARK & Co.

Mr. Butterfield has done the State of Ohio some service in preserving, or putting in an accessible shape, one of the very interesting tragic episodes of its history. It belongs to the year 1782, a period during which the war, soon about to be ended, was still going on. The Indians of the Ohio region west of the Alleghanies having their own grievances to complain of, were carrying on their war of independence in a desultory way, against the fate which, let the moralists say what they may, gives the control of all human things to the ablest and strongest in the battle of life. They were still encouraged by the English Canadians, and also reinforced by a great many tories and renegades from the original thirteen States. At this time Gen. William Irvine, Commander of the Second Pennsylvania Brigade, was stationed at Fort Pitt, then situated on what were called the borders; and in the May of the above year he issued an order sanctioning a new expedition from the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia against the Wyandots and Delawares of the Sandusky River. A short time previously, a strong party, under the command of Col. Williamson, had gone in the same direction and inflicted a terrible chastisement on the same Indians at Muskingham. On the present occasion the settlers intended to repeat the blow, and if possible, destroy the Indian towns and their occupants with fire and sword. On the 24th of May, 380 border volunteers, mounted and armed at their own expense, and carrying from their homes provisions for thirty days, met at Mingo Bottom, on the western bank of the Ohio, about twenty-five miles from Pittsburg, near the present town of Steubenville. As in most cases of the kind, the men then came together in caucus and chose their Colonel, William Crawford, and the rest of their officers. Col. Williamson being second in command. Then they turned their faces to the west.

The little army marched through the wild forest for over 100 miles, meeting with no Indians by the way, and at the end of seven days found itself on the banks of the Sandusky River, winding its solitary way northward to Lake Erie. They meant to surprise and utterly destroy the Wyandot town named Upper Sandusky. But when, with hearts and arms prepared, they galloped into it from the surrounding forest, they found it deserted and silent! It was they who were surprised; not the town. This was on the 4th of June. Crawford and his men now began to suspect that the Indians had discovered the march of the borderers, and were preparing for a formidable resistance; but wishing to effect something, they resolved to proceed to another Indian town, about eight miles further down the river, expecting to meet some force of the Wyandots and Delawares. In this they were not mistaken. The Indians were waiting for them, having discovered the march of the enemy, an hour after it had begun, at Mingo Bottom, and allowed Crawford to proceed, unchallenged, to the deserted village.

Down the stream, on the noon of the 4th, marched the volunteers in good spirits, but warily, and with a few light-horse as scouts in front, to prevent a surprise, the men of the force being well assured that something of the sort was awaiting them. And it so fell out. In about two hours the scouts discovered a strong body of Indians in an opening and hurried back. The whole muster of the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanese was in the forest, well-armed with English guns and accompanied by a number of Canadians and renegades from the Eastern States. Capt. Elliot, of the English Army, was with them, and Butler's Rangers, sent down from Detroit, were coming hastily up the river. The place of onset was somewhat open; but Crawford's men hurried into the shelter of a grove of trees. The Chiefs, Zaushoto, of the Wyandots, and "Captain Pipe," of the Delawares, led in their men at once, and a thousand trees had soon as many fusillading combatants behind them. Night fell during the engagement, and the Indians drew back, leaving about twenty of the volunteers killed and wounded, and carrying off their own men who had fallen. Early on the morning of the 5th of June the fight was renewed, the borderers feeling confident and courageous, till Col. Crawford, looking sharply through the smoke, saw a number of Butler's Rangers on the edge of the grove. From that moment he lost all hope, except the hope of being able to make a rapid retreat to the Ohio. Just then a force of Shawanese were seen hurrying up toward the rear of the borderers. In this emergency a retreat was resolved on, and when night had fallen, the dead were buried, the outposts brought silently in, and the volunteers, carrying off their wounded, began a confused march in the darkness, their way lying between two camps of the Indians. Many of them, leaving the main body, went off through by-paths, and were either killed or taken prisoners. On the morning of the 6th the militia-men found themselves again in the ominous deserted village of the Wyandots, with reduced numbers. Among the missing was Col. Crawford, who, with his son, his nephew, Dr. Knight, and Slover, the guide, were made prisoners in the night. Col. Williamson now took the command, assisted by a Russian Baron, Rosenthal, camp aid of Gen. Irvine, and all began their march to the east. Next day they were overtaken by the Indians, and forced to fight, with a further loss of three of their number. On the 7th of June the Indians, having driven them into the forest forty miles from Sandusky town, ceased the pursuit. On the 13th of June the jaded Americans reached Mingo Bottom, having lost about seventy men in that disastrous expedition.

Meantime, the fate of Col. Crawford had been decided. He and Dr. Knight were discovered on the morning of the 6th of June by a party of Indians at the present Leesville, on the Sandusky. On the 7th, they and nine other borderers were led to the camp of the Delaware chiefs, Wingenund and the "Pipe," on the Tymotochee Creek. During the journey numbers of Indian women and boys fell upon five of the captives and tomahawked them, the others looking on. Crawford and Knight received blows from every Indian they met. At the Delaware village, a crowd of over a hundred men, women, and boys were gathered at the creek, round a large fire, beside which was a stake fixed in the ground. A renegade from the States named Girty was present, and very active among the Delawares. Crawford, having his hands tied behind his back, was fastened by a rope to the stake. He asked—as is narrated by Knight, who sat on the ground, bound like his commander—if they were going to burn him, and was answered in the affirmative by Girty. The "Pipe" then made an oration to the crowd respecting the doomed man, and was vehemently applauded; after which the Indians, with their guns, came and shot about seventy powder-charges into Crawford's exposed body. Next they cut off his ears, and then tortured him with blazing faggots from the fire, while he implored Girty for the mercy of being shot at once. He was then scalped, and, as he lay groaning on the ground, a squaw came and placed a shovelful of red embers on his body. Then he got up and walked giddily round the post he was tied to, treading on the hot or burning faggots. At this moment Knight was hurried away to furnish a death-feast elsewhere for the Shawanese, and he did not see the close of that terrible scene. Col. Crawford lived for an hour longer. His body was then thrown into the fire and burnt to a cinder.

Knight, Slover, the guide, and others who expected the same fate, contrived to escape from their captors, and they subsequently gave accounts of the savage forest scenes they had witnessed. Those Wyandots of Sandusky were called *Christian* Indians by the Moravian missionaries who had lived among them, and Heckewelder and others subsequently denounced the cruelties of Williamson and Crawford against them, justifying the retaliation by which the latter suffered. But the Christianity of the Indians did not lessen their animosity against their fellow-Christians, the Scotch-Irish settlers, whom they harassed and murdered on fair patriotic principle, and the settlers only treated them in return as they would have treated their other co-religionists, the Canadians or British.

This volume is beautifully printed, and it will be read with pleasure by all lovers of Indian warfare and adventure in the forest. The author has taken a world of pains to gather authentic documents, reports, narratives, and biographies having reference to the men and things of ninety or a hundred years ago, so that those who wish to read such histories in a hasty and direct way will find themselves rather put out by the crowd of biographies and personal notices that break the thread of the story. But those less hurried, who know the historic value of the incidents, memoranda, and minor details of old times, will find much to gratify them in the pages of this book.

—*The Leisure Hour Series.* Under this title Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., Broadway, are publishing a series of well-selected works in the lighter field of literature, and it is quite evident that the series is already very popular. The books are of a handy size, well printed, and are in every way convenient for use on rail, road, or river, or at home. They are also cheap enough in price. In every way they are an improvement on the old-fashioned and cumbrous method of producing novels. Among the latest additions to the series are *The Wooing O't, A Pair of Blue Eyes*, by T. Hardy; *A Slip in the Fens*, several works of Turgenieff and of Freytag. If the publishers continue to select their books with good judgment, and to use good, clear type and paper, the "Leisure Hour Series" is likely to find its way into every part of the country, and to become a formidable competitor to the older publications of the same kind.

THE FIRST REGIMENT REDUCED.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—I. In obedience to the following orders from General Head-quarters, General Orders No. 9, current series, from these Head-quarters, are hereby countermanded:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.—I. So much of General Orders No. 20, current series, as provides for the disbandment of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard, is hereby rescinded.

II. The First Regiment Infantry is hereby reduced to a battalion of six companies. Companies D and E of said regiment are hereby consolidated, and will be hereafter known and designated as Company E.

Company F will be consolidated with Company B, to be hereafter known and designated as Company B.

First Lieut. J. O'Neil will be retained in service as First Lieutenant of Company B. Second Lieut. O. H. Kraft will remain in service as Second Lieutenant of Company B.

First Lieut. P. McShane will be retained in service as First Lieutenant of Company E.

The remaining officers of the companies hereby consolidated are rendered supernumerary.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

JOHN F. RATHBONE, Adjutant General.

II. The commanding officer of the First Regiment will proceed with the consolidation above ordered at once, and upon its completion will report that fact to these Head-quarters in writing.

By order of Major Gen. Alexander Shaler.

J. HENRY LIEBENAU, Colonel Brevet Brigadier General, Division Inspector, and Acting Chief of Staff.

(Official,) CARL JUSSEN, Aid de Camp.

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the following rule was adopted:

"No person who has been a member of the Police force of the City of New-York, or of the Metropolitan Police force, and who shall have resigned or been dismissed therefrom, shall be granted leave to apply for reappointment, nor shall any such person be appointed or reappointed on the Police force of the City of New-York except by a unanimous vote of the full Board, to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the record; and this rule shall not be suspended, revoked, or amended except by a unanimous vote of the full Board, to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the record."

Patrolmen Joseph Kingsley, Thirtieth Precinct; James O'Shea, Fifteenth Precinct, and Martin Thein, Thirteenth Precinct, were dismissed the Department for improper conduct.

SIGNOR ROCCO'S SUICIDE.

In the case of Signor Luigi Tito Rocco, the harpist, who committed suicide at his boarding-house, No. 42 South Washington square, Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday. The examination distinctly showed that Rocco had placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired; the ball shattering the upper jaw, lodged in the left hemisphere of the brain. Death resulted from shock and internal hemorrhage. A number of professional musicians yesterday visited Senior's undertaking establishment, where Signor Rocco's body is, and Coroner Young has announced his intention of delivering it to them for interment. An inquest in the case will probably be held to-day.

ANCIENT REMAINS OF MAN.

The sixth annual report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum has recently been published. The Trustees mention the fact that they have purchased a collection made by Mr. Henry Gillman, from a mound on the Detroit River, Michigan. The collection "consists of human remains and various objects buried with the dead. The latter are of the common kinds, such as stone chisels, one of much beauty, made of diorite and highly polished; a spear point, arrow points, stone pendants, a stone boring tool, beads and ornaments made of shell and copper, an implement made of antler, a miniature vase of the size of a common thimble, and two large and perfect vases of the oval pattern and ornamented over the whole surface with cord marks. One of the skulls, that of a fully adult person, is worthy of notice for its diminutive size, and for a remarkable extension of the lines for the attachment of the temporal muscle toward the top of the head. The average capacity of the Indian cranium, as given in the tables of Morton and Meigs is eighty-four cubic inches, and the minimum observed by them sixty-nine cubic inches. That from the Detroit River Mound measures only fifty-six cubic inches, or less than sixty-seven per cent. of that of the average Indian. In ordinary skulls, the ridges of the temporal muscles on the two sides of the head are separated by a space of from three to four inches, seldom less than two, while in the Detroit mound skull this space measures only three-quarters of an inch; and in this respect presents about the same conditions as the skull of a chimpanzee. As the two other crania from the same mound offered no such peculiarities, the skull which has just been described must be considered simply as an extreme case of individual variation from the ordinary form. There are no signs of artificial deformity.

The single tibia accompanying this collection is somewhat flattened.

Mr. Gillman, under an appropriation made by the Trustees, has explored a series of mounds at the head of St. Clair River, and the collections made by him have been received, and were accompanied with the following report:

"The mounds situated at the head of the St. Clair River extend from south of Fort Gratiot for one and one-half miles northward, along the west shore of the river and of Lake Huron. It is altogether probable that they reached much further, both northward and southward; but I have traced, examined, and fully identified them for the distance mentioned. Similar works have been found on the opposite side of the river, in Canada. Isolated mounds in the interior also exist, an interesting example of which is seen on the west shore of the Black River (a tributary of the St. Clair) at a point about one and three-quarters miles south-west of Gratiot; the mound referred to having been exposed, some years ago, by the grading of a road through it, which, as usual, resulted in the loss of a large amount of valuable relics.

With few exceptions, all these mounds have a general resemblance, and bear the appearance of terrace-like embankments from ten to twenty and twenty-five feet in height; they are much longer than wide, and run nearly parallel to the general direction of the river and lake shore, which here does not vary much from north and south. They are mostly of the drift formation, subsequently modified or added to by man for the various objects for which they were occupied, whether for the purposes of interment, habitation, or the manufacture of the rude implements connected with the daily life of that period; and, from the topographical features and the geographical position, they must have formed favorite places of retreat in war time.

Mound No. 1 is composed chiefly of sand and gravel, is about 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, and is fifteen feet above the level of the river. It has rather abruptly-curving sides, and is built on a slope of the ridge, of drift formation, on which the west end of the village of Gratiot stands.

A large excavation made about fifty feet from the south end of the mound disclosed the remains of four human bodies, at a depth of four feet from the surface. In an area of about ten feet square, the four crania, with a portion of the accompanying bones, were taken out, but were in so decayed and tender a condition that, with the exception of a skull and a few of the long bones and vertebræ, they mostly fell to pieces. The bodies evidently were buried in a sitting or crouched posture. This was very apparent in one case, where the femora were found bent upon and above the tibiæ, the vertebræ, &c., resting upon these, while the skull lay on the top, face downward, as though it had leaned forward originally, and had finally fallen over to in that position. This cranium is that marked Skull No. 1, Mound No. 1; and the vertebræ and other bones thereto belonging may be found correspondingly marked. With these remains were associated fragments of pottery, the bones of fishes and birds, flint chips, and some stone implements of the rudest character. These last were mostly water-worn boulders, apparently used as hammers, and almost invariably shattered; and net-sinkers, flattish, irregularly elliptical stones, notched on the edges or partially grooved toward the centre. It is interesting to notice that the tibiæ present the peculiar compression which I have found so marked a characteristic, and in such extreme degree, in the tibiæ from the mounds on the Detroit River and the River Rouge, Michigan, establishing the fact that these, too, were platycnemic men.

After excavating to the depth of six feet the coarse gravel of the drift was encountered; but no further objects of interest being met with, the opening was extended in other directions to the westward, so as to open a lateral trench through the mound. This revealed several fire-places, solid beds of black ashes from one foot to eighteen inches thick, with fragments of pottery and bone, flint chips, sinkers, and broken hammers interspersed. The fire-places were invariably at or near the surface of the mound, showing it to have been occupied for habitation subsequently to being used for burial purposes. Openings made at two points, about fifty feet from the north end of the mound, and also at a third point, half-way between these and the first excavation, added no facts of special interest. Two excavations were then made at twenty-five feet from the south end of the mound, showing fire-places with the beds of black ashes two feet thick, and intermingled relics similar to those of the fire-places already mentioned. Some of the fragments of pottery taken out here were uncommonly thick and coarse. Beneath were small pieces of the bones of man, but nothing further worthy of mention. The encroachment of the town on this mound, and on those to the west of it, prevented a more satisfactory examination.

The oldest residents (some born and brought up here) knew nothing of the character of the mound, though they remember that, many years ago, it was covered with a large forest growth.

Mound No. 2, which lies 200 feet north-east of Mound No. 1, is over 500 feet in length by from 100 to 150 feet wide; and of the general height of twelve feet above the level of the St. Clair River. It is bounded on the north by a small stream known as McNeil's Creek, which also runs southwardly all along its eastern slope, as well as a part of the south end of the mound. The ordinary observer will scarcely fail to notice that this mound is something more than the work of nature. Its sides have a graceful, gradual slope, with the exception of the side fronting the river, which is abrupt and terrace-like, even where not washed by the creek. Between the creek and the River St. Clair is some lowland with ponds, where are a few outlying mounds, small and of slight elevation. About 200 feet of the south end of Mound No. 2 is clear of trees, except on the sides, and is covered with a smooth green turf. Excavations were made in a number of places, showing that this entire end of the mound was covered with a solid crust of black ashes from eighteen inches to two feet thick. So hard and solid was this crust that layers of it in large pieces several inches square and thick were taken up unbroken. Fragments of pottery showing a great variety of patterns, bones of animals, birds, and fishes, (some of the larger bones evidently smashed,) flint-flakes and chips, with stone implements, consisting principally of arrow-heads, hammers, and sinkers, were found intermixed with the ashes. The abundance of the sinkers, and particularly of the broken hammers, is a remarkable feature. Though such rude utensils, a selection from them is preserved, so as to give an idea of their character. I have not found elsewhere a similar condition of things, and believe that this end of the mound furnishes a nearer approach to the 'refuse heaps' of the Atlantic coast than anything I have seen elsewhere on the shores of the great lakes. The absence of the shell deposit, however, makes a marked difference. I cannot find that those ancient inhabitants of this region had much recourse to shell-fish as an article of diet. The great abundance of fishes, and the ease with which they were captured, together with the multitude of land game, left them under no necessity to use the inferior fresh-water mussels for food.

From the large quanity of pottery fragments and broken hammers, together with the thick bed of ashes covering so wide an area of this mound, I incline to think that this must have been a point where the manufacture of their pottery was carried on to an unusual extent. The broken hammers may be accounted for by their having been fractured in pounding the grains used as food, and in cracking the bones of animals for the extraction of the marrow, indications of which are not wanting. The pottery found in both these mounds exhibits an unusual variety of patterns; though not a single utensil was taken out entire.

From want of time the investigation of the northern part of the mound, which is elevated at its centre from two to three feet above the portion covered with the ash-bed, was confined to three points. No additional information was obtained, however, further than establishing for it a like origin with the other mounds.

All the northern portion of the mound, and also the sides of the southern portion, are covered with a large second growth of trees. These consist chiefly of White Pine, (*Pinus strobus* L.,) Scarlet Oak, (*Quercus coccinea* Wang.,) White Oak, (*Q. alba* L.,) and Bass-wood (*Tilia Americana* L.) The trunks of some of these trees have a diameter of from eighteen inches to two and one-half feet. A few decayed stumps of the original forest still remain. These average four feet in diameter.

Mound No. 3. After the exploration of four other mounds, three lying northward, the fourth north-westward, of Mound No. 2, which contributed no additional facts of particular value, other than their identity of origin with the rest of the group, attention was next directed to Mound No. 3, which proved to be the most interesting of the entire series. This mound is situated three-quarters of a mile north-eastward of Mound No. 1. It is about 500 feet in length, and in breadth varies from 70 to 90 feet; while its height above the surface of Lake Huron is twelve feet, or not more than five feet above the general level of the surrounding land. In general direction it corresponds to the other mounds, and there is little in its appearance to suggest its character or call the attention of any other than a practiced eye.

A large excavation was made at its widest part, and about its centre. Within two feet of the surface the bones belonging to a single body were unearthed, but in so tender a condition from age that they mostly crumbled to pieces. A few bones of birds and fishes were found with them. Some of the decayed roots of an oak-tree stump, ten feet to the westward, (and which will be further alluded to,) had grown over and around these bones. The excavation was deepened, widened, and carried further to the eastward, opening a trench to the depth of six feet, but only small fragments of human bones resulted. The trench was then opened to the westward, toward the stump of the oak. When at the depth of five feet we came to a skull (No. 1, Mound No. 3.) Some of the bones first taken out overlay this, and decayed roots of the oak, as thick as a man's arm, stretched above it. The other bones belonging to the body appear dwarfish. It was buried with the head to the east, and the legs seemed to have been drawn up, and not stretched out at full length. On removing these remains, we found, immediately underneath, a third body, placed so closely that the skull of the upper rested on that of the lower. At the head was a large quantity of the bones of birds and fishes, in a compact mass, as though once held in some wrapping or vessel which had decayed. These were pressed against the skulls, so that in some cases they adhered to them, and are, no doubt, the remains of the food placed with the dead. Such of the bones as could be removed are preserved, but a great portion crumbled to pieces. This body was buried with the head to the eastward. The roots of the oak-tree had penetrated the bones in many cases, the long bones presenting some interesting examples of this, as the roots in their natural growth had first filled, then burst, the bones, so that in several instances the parts of the bone surrounded the now decayed root, imbedded in it. Such pieces as held together are forwarded. This tree, which evidently belonged to the second growth of timber, was, I think, a scarlet oak, (*Quercus coccinea* Wang.,) as the majority of the wood covering the southern half of the mound is of this species, together with the white pine. The decayed stump was two feet in diameter at the base, and at one foot above the ground divided into three trunks or main branches, each nine inches in diameter. These had been cut down, apparently, many years ago; and as between the first and two subsequent burials must have occurred, in all probability, some lapse of time, and the oak must have sprung up, reached its growth, been cut down, and its stump finally have decayed long afterward, some slight idea may be had as to the age of the first burial.

The trench was now opened to the oak stump, when from directly beneath it skull No. 3 was taken out with the accompanying bones. Upon this skull lay a plate of mica, five by four inches, of a quadrilateral shape, the corners worn off. A pebble of water-worn coral rested upon the mica, as if to keep it in place. About the neck of the deceased a necklace of remarkable construction had apparently been hung. This uncommon ornament was composed of the teeth of the moose, finely perforated at the roots, alternating with wrought beads of copper of different lengths, and the perforated bones of birds stained a fine green color, the stain, in the few pieces preserved, being wonderfully fresh. Small portions of the cord to which they had been attached are still partially preserved and remain in the apertures of the copper beads. I suppose that the teeth alternated with the copper beads and the stained bones. One copper bead, which adheres by its oxidation to the perforated part of a tooth, sustains this conclusion. A rude stone ax, partially polished, lay beside these remains. All indicated that the dead had been peculiarly honored in his burial, and that he had been, perhaps, a noted personage.

Immediately to the northward of this body another was taken out, skull No. 4, with the remaining bones. These were under the edge of the oak stump, and, as well as the remains No. 3, were surrounded with masses of roots. Both bodies lay nearly side by side, and at the same vertical plane, five feet below the surface. As in the other cases, the bones of birds and fishes were found with the remains, but in small quantity.

The excavation was next carried southward, through the centre of the mound, for a short distance; but no relics being met with other than a few fragments of broken hammers and flint chips, it was next opened in the opposite direction, northward, thus giving it the form of an irregular Latin cross. When a few feet to the northward of the remains last taken out, (No. 4,) we came upon skull No. 5, and following up the indications recovered such of the remaining bones as could be preserved. With this body a flint arrow-head and some other rude stone implements were found; also a number of small shells, the species of which I have not determined, but which appear to have been used for some special purpose, perhaps as ornaments, as they were ground smooth at the base. About twelve of these were recovered, but there must have been many more originally, as a large number of them crumbled to dust, and also some of them might easily have been overlooked. A short distance westward of the last relics, skull No. 6 was taken out. The accompanying bones, as in the cases of the others, were very tender, and it was with extreme difficulty that any of them were recovered. The tibiæ exhibited the compression previously referred to in a marked degree. A large mass of fish-bones lay in front of this body, which, like the previous remains, (skull No. 5, &c.,) was buried placed on its right side, with the head toward the east, and the limbs drawn up closely to the chest. It is possible that they may have been buried in a sitting or crouched position and have afterward fallen over, but I think they were buried as first mentioned. The absence of pottery with the interments in this mound is worthy of note, only two fragments being found in any part of the mound, and these apparently accidentally dropped.

Isolated excavations in different places throughout the extent of Mound No. 3, as also in a mound sixty feet to the west of it, contributed nothing specially entitled to record.

Mounds Nos. 4, 5, &c.—Mound No. 4 is 800 feet north-east of Mound No. 3. It is 300 feet long, by from thirty to fifty feet wide, and is a low, sandy ridge, with a series of nine conical elevations running along its length and rising two or three feet above its general level, they having a diameter of from twenty-five to thirty feet.

Mound No. 5 is fifty feet to the westward of Mound No. 4, and is of a conical shape, forty feet in diameter, and nearly twelve feet above the level of Lake Huron, being between three and four feet higher than No. 4. Two other mounds of a smaller size but similar shape lie to the north of it.

From Nos. 4 and 5 were obtained a few stone implements, fragments of bones and pottery, with flint chips and the usual boulder-hammers mostly fractured. Our limited time prevented as thorough an investigation of these mounds as their appearance certainly warrants. I believe the removal of those conical elevations in Mound No. 4 would be rewarded with interesting discoveries.

Other mounds to the northward and westward, belonging to the series, were also examined to the extent of confirming their claims to a like origin with those more thoroughly explored. A mound south of Mound No. 1 (the first investigated) contributed a few stone implements which are forwarded. The large implement appears to me to resemble a spade, but may have been designed for some other use than that apparently indicated.

In conclusion I would say that the facts observed fully prove this extensive group of mounds a rich field for more exhaustive research. And here I repeat the interesting fact that all the tibiæ unearthed invariably exhibited the compression or flattening characterizing platycnemic men. Unfortunately the bones generally crumbling to pieces prevented satisfactory measurements. But sufficient evidence was obtained (in connection with my discoveries in other parts of Michigan) to establish the point that this race, from the Detroit River to the St. Clair and Lake Huron, was marked with platycnemism to an extreme hitherto unobserved in any other part of this country, or perhaps any other country in the world. I cannot but believe, from what I have seen, that future investigation will extend the area in which this type of bone is predominant to the entire region of the great lakes, if not of the great West; or, in other words, that at least our northern 'mound-builders' will be found to have possessed this trait in the degree and to the extent denoted. I am unable to say whether this peculiarity prevails in our modern Indian or not.

With the exception of the rude stone hammers and the sinkers, the number of perfect stone implements seems to me unusually small throughout this entire series of mounds. The question arises: Had this people the habit of sometimes breaking the stone implements cast into the burial mounds? Or were broken ones selected for this purpose as being of little other use?"

A NEW ENGLISH IRON-CLAD.

The London *Daily News* of Aug. 15 contains the following: "A considerable amount of speculation, which is not confined to naval circles alone, exists at present with regard to the new iron-clad, Inflexible. Mr. Goschen lately vouchsafed some scraps of information concerning her in his reply to Lord H. Lennox, and some further particulars may be gleaned from a recent letter from Mr. Reed to a contemporary, but no trustworthy account of the general features of her design has yet been published. We believe that the following description of the latest proposed addition to the Royal Navy will be found to be correct in all essential points:

The Inflexible will be a sea-going turret vessel of high freeboard, with two heavily-armored turrets, each carrying a couple of the most powerful guns that can be designed and manufactured. She will be propelled by two powerful screws, one under each counter, each screw being driven by two sets of engines, and will in addition be provided with light fore and aft rigging, so as to be able to set trysails if required in heavy weather, or in the improbable event of her four sets of engines being disabled. In order to obtain equally good attacking power right ahead and astern as on the beam—a desideratum of the utmost importance, since most authorities are agreed that future naval actions, at all events between single ships, will to a large extent be fought end-on—the turrets are echeloned, that is to say, instead of having their centres in the middle line of the ship one is put to port, and the other to starboard of it. The turrets themselves will most probably be oval instead of circular, though they will be mounted on circular bases. The object of this arrangement is of course the reduction of weight, for, as the guns carried by the Inflexible will be considerably longer than those in the Devastation, a greater diameter of turret will necessarily be required in the direction of their length, than perpendicular to it. The new ship will be of the same length as the Fury, viz., 340 feet, but her beam will be greater, and she will draw 3 feet less water, or 22 feet 9 inches forward and 23 feet 6 inches aft. As we have already stated, she is to be a high-sided ship, having a freeboard forward of 30 feet, though the protected side, in wake of the central citadel, will be considerably less than this. Her coal endurance is also to be the same as the Fury's; and, at her full speed of fourteen knots per hour, she will be able to steam 3,000 knots; while, at the more economical speed of ten knots, she will probably be able to accomplish double that distance.

The vital parts of the vessel are to be protected by very thick armor, not less than 20 inch. These vital parts are considered to be the bases of the turrets and their machinery, and the various openings into the ship, including the funnels, ventilating shafts, &c., all of which are arranged so as to come in the centre of the vessel, and are inclosed in a species of citadel, on the top of which are the turrets, commanding an all-round fire. The ship's engines, boilers, and other machinery, it may be mentioned, are kept well below the water-line where not directly protected by armor. The adoption of such an enormous thickness of plating necessarily restricts its application to a limited portion of the hull, viz., the citadel, and consequently all the other parts of the vessel above water consist merely of light iron-work, which is liable to be shot away in action. At the same time the parts below water are protected by shot-proof decks, extending forward and aft from the central citadel some distance below the water-line, so as to be as much as possible out of the reach of shot and shell. It will be seen that we have thus returned to the system of partial protection adopted in the earliest British iron-clads, the Warrior and Black Prince; the arrangements in the Inflexible being simply an extension of this principle, as Mr. Goschen correctly stated in Parliament—although the accuracy of this statement has been questioned by no less an authority than Mr. Reed, in the letter to which we have alluded."

THE PARIS DIAMOND MARKET.

A curious account is given by the *Ordre*, of the place where the dealers in precious stones assemble in Paris to transact business, namely, at the Café des Variétés, Boulevard Montmartre. The following is an extract from the last part of the article: "As soon as the various chapmen are assembled and have taken out their stores, 'Here,' cries one, 'is a real bargain, one of the finest ancient pieces of jewelry known. It is a necklace which belonged to the Princess Guéménée, the setting and diamonds being all old. Prince Troiséstoiloff refused 75,000 francs for it twenty years ago.' The article passes from hand to hand, and each person examines it attentively with his magnifying glass. Some countenances express doubt and indecision, and the necklace at last reaches Michel, who is the great authority. He weighs it in his hand and inspects it with an air of indifference and then says: 'The two stones at each end are ancient, and both with their setting belonged to

THE ASHANTEES.

Winwood Reade writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows: "In a former letter I sketched the origin and progress of our palaver with the Ashantee—a dull topic, excused, I hope, by its importance; and I shall now give some account of the Ashantees themselves. They belong to the same family of tribes as our allies, the Fantees, and their respective dialects differ only in a slight degree. The genius of two or three nobles created the Ashantee nation, founded its capital, Coomassie, developed the gold mines of the country, and finally spread its empire to the sea-coast on the west and on the east to Buntookoo, a semi-Moslem city, which has never yet been reached by any European. The King of Ashantee is a constitutional monarch, but with much absolute power. On his accession he is warned by his principal nobles that if he does not adhere to certain fundamental laws he will be dethroned; but, on the other hand, he can tyrannize over individual persons. He and his people are Pagan, though there is a Moslem quarter in the capital, the Mohammedans being traders from the countries watered by the Niger. The King is allowed to have 3,333 wives, but not to exceed that number. Some of these ladies are merely slaves, who work in the royal plantations and furnish the Court with cassada and plantains; others reside in rooms luxuriously furnished, guarded by eunuchs enjoying the delights of tobacco and palm wine in true Oriental style. Intrigue with a royal wife is punished by death; the executioners torture the offender from sunrise to sunset, leading him about the town and performing fantasias upon his body with knives before the houses of all noted chieftains or strangers of distinction. Finally, they lead him to the presence of the King, and literally cut him to pieces before the throne. This horrible method of execution is only employed for the above-mentioned offense and for the crime of murder. It is a curious custom in Ashantee that if the condemned man cries out a certain word or phrase he cannot be killed, it gives him the right of sanctuary; the executioners, therefore, steal upon their victims from behind, and commence proceedings by passing a dagger through both cheeks, whereby the man is effectively gagged. When the King dies, a number of lords-in-waiting kill themselves to serve as his escort to the Shadow Land. These persons are called okras, or 'souls,' and wear a peculiar gold badge which indicates their office. At that time also a saturnalia of blood is celebrated; hundreds of victims are sacrificed, and the young men of the royal house run about the town shooting whom they please—even the highest personages of the land. Thus the death of the King is a national misfortune, and that, perhaps, gives the clue to the origin of these extraordinary customs. The Ashantees believe in a life after death as we believe in the existence of lands beyond the sea. Their Hades or School is situated underground; there this life is continued, and becomes eternal. The King resumes his royalty, and the slave remains a slave. Death, therefore, for them is only a migration, and they depart from life with equanimity. A woman slave, who was one of those condemned to die, was stripped according to custom, and knocked on the head. Being only stunned by the blow, she recovered her senses, and saw herself surrounded by dead bodies. She ran into the town, found the nobles sitting in council, told them she had been to the land of the dead, and that she had been sent back because she had no clothes. They must dress her finely and kill her over again, which accordingly was done. This happened in a small kingdom adjoining Ashantee, the laws and customs of which are the same.

The coast people have a proverb, 'In the Ashantee soup there is too much salt,' in allusion to the cruelties practiced by that people. I am inclined to believe from the accounts given by the old voyagers that the coast tribes were originally quite as barbarous, but that their manners have been improved by contact with Europeans, who are never slow to express their contempt for witch-burnings, the torture of prisoners, and the like. But, as matters stand, the Ashantees justify the proverb, and certainly surpass not only the Fantees, but also the Dahomeans, in the arts of death. There is much gold-on treasure in Coomassie. On gala days the chiefs appear in the market place, their arms so heavily loaded with nuggets that they are forced to rest them on the necks of slaves. One noble, who had committed some crime, offered a large ransom for his life, and finally his weight in gold. But the King cut off his head and also took possession of his gold, which just amounted in weight to that of the corpse. I have myself seen a coast native of no great importance with £1,600 worth of gold upon him; and most of that gold came from the mines of Ashantee.

Finally, as to war. The Ashantee army is the nation. When the order for the march is given all able-bodied men join their respective companies, and leave the town, carrying with them a kind of meal as food. The women then parade the streets, and if they detect a man skulking behind, beat him unmercifully. In battle the Generals occupy the rear, and cut down all those who retreat. If the battle is lost, they kill themselves. One suicide of this kind I witnessed on the Volta. A battle took place between our allies and some allies of the Ashantees. The latter were defeated, and the Ashantee chief, who was present, threw the insignia of his rank into the river, and then, sitting on a powder-barrel, blew himself into the air."

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "If we may believe a German official paper, the *Correspondence of the German Empire*, the relations between Prince Bismarck and Count Von Roon, so often said to be unsatisfactory, are of the most cordial character. The same paper cites a fact which seems fitted to set at rest the numerous stories regarding the supposed loss of influence by the Chancellor on the course of German politics. It asserts that it is intended to create a War Department for the German Empire, to be wholly independent of the Prussian Ministry, and exclusively subordinate to the Chancellor. Count Von Roon has already, it is alleged, given his assent to this project. If this prove to be true, it will supply conclusive evidence of the groundlessness of the stories about controversies between the Chancellor and the Minister President. From other sources we learn that Prince Bismarck will in all likelihood come to Berlin to be present at the inauguration on the 2d of September of the monument raised in commemoration of the victories in the French war. The Emperor will also be present in his capital on the occasion of this solemnity. The news from Varzin with reference to the Chancellor's health of late has been favorable; he has been able to resume his official labors in part. A few days since he was visited by Herr Von Radiwitz, Councilor of Legation, one of his intimates; and another Councillor of Legation, Herr Bacher, who shares his political confidences, is expected at Varzin this week."

ON CENTENARIANS.

a noticing a book entitled *Human Longevity; or, the Art of Prolonging One's Life*, by Dr. Foissat, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "One of the author's most distinguished colleagues, Dr. Despaulx-Ader, has published an account of this book, which is of rare interest, and in which I find that in 1819, among 60,000,000 inhabitants, Russia counted 1,780 centenarians, of whom two were 160 years old; France counted 150 out of a population of 38,000,000; Poland 90 to 4,500,000; Sweden, 17; Norway, 40; the United States, 2,618; Canada, 72, in a population of about 2,000,000; and that in England 105 centenarians died every year. Dr. Despaulx finds, too, that the greater number of these centenarians were rather poor than rich, peasants generally, soldiers, or priests. It is evident that it would be very hard to draw any conclusions from these observations, and attribute these cases of longevity to particular causes, since they occur in all parts of Europe—since a life of ease is not one of the causes, and neither the freedom of institutions nor the mildness of climate seems to contribute to it in any way. Dr. Despaulx, however, says that life appears to be longer where the population is least numerous. This observation is not in favor of the reciprocal affection which animates humanity, and does not absolutely prove that it is necessary for a man to live to a great age that his fellow-men should walk on his toes; but in any case, if this observation is correct, it ought to console the Parisians just now, for it is not crowding that will prevent them from reaching the 160 years of the two old Russians mentioned in the statistics."

DEVIATIONS OF THE COMPASS.

A deviation of the compass has frequently been observed on vessels carrying petroleum, and this irregularity is attributed to the sheet-iron tanks containing the oil. The greatest deviation is shown when the vessel heads east or west, but there is none when the heading is north or south. A Boston sea captain, who had been troubled with this deviation, in comparing his position as obtained by observation with that derived from his "dead reckoning," gives the following ingenious method for regulating his courses: Having tried the four compasses in different parts of the vessel, he found that there was a deviation of 15° east, or say 1½ points. He then placed one compass near the mizzenmast-head, and one on a plank laid across the stern boat-davits; these two agreed, and by them he corrected the binnacle compass. He kept the compass on the plank at the stern, and every time the vessel's course was changed, day or night, he noted the difference between it and the binnacle compass—making corrections accordingly.

ANOTHER FRENCH PRETENDER.

The Dutch correspondent of the *Temps* gives some personal details concerning the supposed descendants of Louis XVI., whose claim to supersede the Comte de Chambord we alluded to a few weeks back. M. Adalbert De Bourbon, who is an officer in the Royal Regiment of Grenadiers, is said to bear a striking resemblance to Louis XVI., and to be so excellent a linguist that he can express himself very freely in every European language. The correspondent of the *Temps* asserts that he entertains very advanced principles, bordering almost upon Republicanism, and that his object is to get his claim as the eldest son of the Dauphin (Louis XVII.) recognized by the French tribunals, and then to withdraw all pretensions to the crown. Everybody at The Hague believes him to be acting with perfect good faith, and whatever may be the result of the suit, he will not lose in the estimation of his adopted fellow-countrymen. An official act of naturalization authorizes him to to use the name of Bourbon, and when his father—the supposed Dauphin—died at Delt, King William II. gave special orders to the municipality to describe the defunct upon the register as "Charles Louis De Bourbon, Duke of Normandy, (Louis XVII.,) son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette." When M. Adalbert De Bourbon asked for letters of naturalization to serve in the Dutch Army, a fresh inquiry was instituted, and, after a discussion in the Chamber, his demand was granted. Moreover, when he espoused Mlle. Duquesne, he was described upon the register as "grandson of Louis XVI., King of France, &c., and of Marie Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France." Whether he will make good his claims before the French tribunal, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is another question yet to be decided.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; sales of good to choice Extra Spring at $5 50@$6; Minnesota Spring, $6 25@$6 65. Wheat active and higher at $1 20 for No. 2 Spring; $1 21 seller August; $1 18¾ seller September; $1 09@$1 09¼ seller all the year; No. 1 do. sold at $1 23½, spot; $1 22 to arrive next week; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 12½; Rejected, $1 01. Corn in fair demand and lower at 39¾c.@40c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or seller August; 40¼c.@40¾c. seller September; 42c. seller October; High Mixed, 40½c.@40¾c.; Rejected, 37¾c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull and easier at 28c. for No. 2, cash; 27¾c. seller September; Rejected, 25c. Rye active and higher at opening; sales of No. 1 at 71½c.; closed easier at 67½c.@68c. Barley steady at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 2 Fall, cash; No. 3 Spring lower at 76c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $16 12½, cash. Lard steady at 7⅞c. Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1; generally held at $1 01. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 183,000 bushels Wheat, 241,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 208,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,150 bbls. Flour, 50,501 bushels Wheat, 38,778 bushels Corn. Canal Shipments—61,992 bushels Wheat, 245,690 bushels Corn, 24,640 bushels Oats, 1,379 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—3,840 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat—The supply is light, and the inquiry good. The only sale reported was small lots of White Michigan at $1 74@$1 75; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 48; do. No. 2 Spring, $1 40@$1 43; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn strong; sales of 8,500 bushels High Mixed at 51c., 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c., 4,000 bushels Hot at 41c., 2,900 bushels Rejected at 49c., firm; sales of 6,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at 36½c.; 1,000 bushels Ohio, in lots, at 37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 20@$1 25; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 30@$1 32½, the latter being the extreme price; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 50; sample lots sold at $1 45@$1 55. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed sold early at 42c.; closed at 43½c.@44½c. cash, 42c. seller September, 44¼c. seller October, 45c. seller November. Oats slow and firmer at 30c. for No. 2, cash; 30½c. bid, seller August; 28½c. bid, seller September. Barley firm at 90c.@95c. for No. 3 Spring; $1 14@$1 15 for No. 2 do. Rye dull at 62c.@64c., the latter figure for choice. Whisky scarce and higher at $1. Pork quiet at $17 for fancy. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard unchanged at 7½c. for Summer. Hogs lower at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle dull and unchanged; weak for low grades at $1 50@$3; fair to prime Beeves, $3 75@$5 29. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs, and 1,500 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Flour steady; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,600 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 54. Corn steady; sales, 9,300 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 52c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 739,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—1,700 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,147,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and heavy, but prices unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; choice White, $1 80; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 67@$1 78; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 70; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 60; Ohio and Indiana, $1 57@$1 65; Kentucky, $1 60. Corn quiet, but firm and unchanged. Oats are dull and lower for Southern; Southern, 45c.@46c.; Western Mixed, 43c.; do. White, 45c.@46c. Rye dull at 75c.@88c. Hay unchanged. Provisions very quiet; Mess Pork, $18; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Hams unchanged. Lard, 8¼c.@8½c. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky strong and buoyant at $1 07@$1 10.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat a shade better, at $1 70 for Extra White Michigan; $1 55 for No. 1 do., spot and seller August; $1 46¾ seller September; No. 1 Red, $1 46½@$1 47; No. 2 do., spot, $1 44½; seller August, $1 44; No. 3 Red, $1 42; Rejected, $1 21. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 46¼c.; seller October, 48½c.; Low Mixed, 46¼c.; White, 50c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 36c. for No. 1; 32c. for No. 2; 29c. for Rejected. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—33,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—58,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, and 6,500 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Clover-seed—Stock scarce at $9 50@$10. Flaxseed, $2 05. Timothy active at $3 75@$4. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4; Extras, $4@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 63@$1 67; Amber, $1 70; No. 1 Spring, $1 50@$1 52. Rye is steady at 80c.@85c. Corn dull; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@61c. Oats quiet and steady; new White, 45c.; old do., 47c.; Mixed, 40c.@41c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Petroleum quite and steady; Crude, 11¼c.; Refined, 16c., seller August; 16¼c.@16½c. for future deliveries. Provisions flat; Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75. Whisky active and higher at $1 10.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Flour steady at $6 60@$6 75. Wheat firm; sales at $1 33. Corn firm; sales at 51c. Rye firm at 76c. Oats quiet and steady; sales at 33c.@41c. Butter steady. Provisions opened quiet; closed a shade firmer. Pork, $16 bid, $16 25 asked. Lard dull; Steam, 7⅞c. bid, 8c. asked; Summer, 7⅞c.; City Kettle held at 8½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, sales of 200,000 lbs. at 9½c., buyer September; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky active and higher at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 40. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 24½ for No. 1; $1 22 for No. 2, cash; $1 15 seller September. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27¾c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 41c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye advanced and in fair demand at 68c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 05 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14¼c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 168,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 123 000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, $1 69 for Extra White; closed at $1 68½; Amber Michigan, $1 45½. Corn stead at 48c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 34c. for No. 1. Freights—To Oswego, 10c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—Flour in fair demand and firm, unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 45. Corn steady; sales at 54c.@58c. for Sacked. Oats steady; sales at 42c.@44c. for Sacked. Rye firm and scarce; sales at 70c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 98c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Bran dull at 85c. Sugar dull; sales of Prime at 10c. Whisky advanced; Louisiana, $1 01; Cincinnati, $1 04½. Exchange—Sterling, 124½; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¼. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Wheat—Nothing done. Rye quiet and dull. Corn firm, with moderate demand; sales of 5,000 bushels Western Mixed at 60c., delivered at East Albany. Oats quiet, with a good supply in the market.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 41. Corn steady at 51c.@52c. Oats quiet at 38c. for Old and 36c. for New. Petroleum firm, steady, and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40c. Resin steady; $2 50 for Strained; $3 75 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 for Hard; $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 85.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and advanced to 55c. Oats dull and declining; sales at 40c. Lard, Bacon, and Pork dull and unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,242 head, or 426 cars, against 467 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow at yesterday's prices for good; common stock neglected; about 890 head were disposed of; sales, 523 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,122 to 1,453 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 30; 56 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 907 to 1,201 lbs., at $3 35@$5 25; 13 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,230 lbs., at $5 60; 19 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 800 lbs., at $3 75; 35 head fat Texas Steers, averaging 1,139 lbs., at $5 12½; there is a large quantity of small, thin stock in the yards, which are offered at $2@$2 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800 head, against 20,000 head for the same time last week; the market was slow at yesterday's prices for good stock; common grades were a shade lower; sales, 818 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 to 94 lbs., at $4@$5; 402 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $4 87½; 138 head Canada Sheep, averaging 110 lbs., at $4 75; 1,015 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 63 to 83 lbs., at $5 75@$6 37½; quoted, Canada Lambs, $5 75@$6 75; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Western Sheep, $3 50@$5 25, according to quality. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,000 head, against 17,900 head for the same time last week; the market was flat at about 10c. ₱ cwt. decline from Saturday; sales of good fat Hogs at $4 80@$5 05; grassers, $4 25@$4 60, and entirely neglected at the latter figure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market very quiet with few shippers; a few lots of good Steers for Philadelphia and Providence sold at $5 30@$5 45; shipments of 1,700 head Hogs; receipts, 7,500 head; market fairly active, and prices steady at $4 25@$4 30 for common to good; $4 60@$4 80 for choice to extra Yorkers; shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep quiet and weak; only local demand; receipts, 450 head; sales of good at $3 50@$3 70; the above receipts are estimated, as the trains are all behind.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 28.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.117¼	$30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b. c. c.114⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c.117½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union.c. 90⅜	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.104⅝
100 do.........c. 90¼	200 Erie Railway..... 59½
400 do.......... 90¼	200 do.......... 59⅝
100 do.......s3. 90¼	500 do......b3. 59¾
100 do......b3. 90⅜	800 do.........c. 59¾
700 do.........c. 90¼	200 do.......... 59⅞
300 do.......... 90¼	200 do......b3. 60
200 do......b3. 90¼	100 do.......... 60
700 Pacific Mail...... 45½	100 do.......... 59⅞
200 do.......... 45⅜	100 St. Paul.......... 50½
100 do.........c. 45¼	200 Lake Shore....... 92⅝
600 do.......... 45¼	200 do.........c. 92¾
300 do.........c. 45⅛	10 do.......... 92⅞
100 do.......s3. 45¼	400 do.......s3. 92¾
300 do.........c. 45⅛	200 do.........c. 92¾
200 do.......... 45⅛	100 Union Pacific..... 26⅜
1300 do.......... 45	100 do......b3. 26⅜
200 do.........c. 45	100 do.......b3. 26½
400 do.......s3. 45	500 do.......... 26½
800 do.......... 45	100 do.......s3. 26⅜
200 do.........c. 45	200 do.......... 26⅜
600 do.......... 45	100 do.......... 26½
500 do.......... 45⅛	200 St. Paul Pref..... 70
200 do.......... 45¼	100 do.......... 70¼
100 do......b3. 45¼	100 Toledo & Wab... 67¾
900 do.......... 45⅛	200 do.........c. 67¾
100 Rock Island..s3.109⅛	300 Ohio & Miss...... 39¼
100 do.......s3.109	200 do.........c. 39⅛
400 do..........109	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s,new. 81¾	100 Pacific Mail...... 45⅛
5,000 do.......... 82	200 do.......... 45¼
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. T., 7½ p. ct. off.. 15	100 do.......b. c. 45⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.101	600 do.......... 45¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.104¾	200 do.......s3. 45⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 99½	500 do.......... 45⅛
1,000 do.......... 99⅝	900 do......b3. 45¼
2,000 Un. Pac.1st M. 80¼	700 do.......... 45¼
4,000 do.......... 80	100 do.......... 45⅜
1,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 71	200 do.......... 45⅜
3,000 Tol.& Wab.2d. 93	100 do.......... 45¼
1,000 Tol.& Wab.1st, St. Louis Div. 90	1100 do.......... 45⅛
1,000 Mor. & Ess.2d. 98½	300 do.......s3. 45
1,000 N. J.Cen.1st,n.105	500 do.......... 45
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.106	200 do.......s3. 44⅞
1,500 Clev.&Pits.3d. 98	1000 do.......... 44⅞
3,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 97	500 do.......... 45
2,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 84	100 do.......... 45⅛
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 86	100 Chic.& R.I.b.c.b3.109
1,000 do.......... 85½	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 51⅛
3,000 West.U.Tel.7s. 98	100 do......b3. 51¼
1,000 West. Pac. B.. 92½	100 do.......... 51
10 Metropolitan B'k.135	30 L. S. & M. So...... 92⅞
100 West. U. Tel..b.c. 90¼	100 do..b. c.s3. 92¾
400 do.........c. 90⅛	100 do......b3. 92¾
700 do.......... 90⅛	100 do.......s3. 92¾
100 do.......s3. 90⅛	200 do.......... 92¾
100 do......b3. 90¼	15 do.......... 92⅞
400 do.......... 90¼	100 do.......... 92¾
600 do......b3. 90⅜	300 do.......s3. 92¾
600 do.......... 90⅜	100 Un. Pac...b. c. c. 26½
100 do.......... 90⅛	300 do.......... 26½
300 do......b3. 90¼	500 do.......... 26⅜
300 Maryland Coal.. 24	100 do.......s3. 26⅜
200 do.......... 24¼	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 64½
200 do......b. c. 24¼	50 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 68
100 Adams Ex...b. c. 92¼	200 do.......s10. 67¼
25 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅞	300 do.......... 67¾
100 do.....b. c.104⅝	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 37
200 do.....b30.104¾	100 Del., L. & West..100¾
500 Erie........b. c. 59⅞	7 N. Y., N. H. & H..137
100 do.......s3. 59⅞	50 Chi. & Alt.Ex.Div.104¼
500 do.......... 59¾	100 N. J. Southern... 27½
200 do......b3. 59¾	100 do.......... 27
100 do.......s3. 59¾	40 Morris & Essex.. 91½
11 Michigan Cent... 91	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 39¼
	100 C., C. & I. C..... 30½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$7,000U.S.5-20C.,'65n117⅛	$20,000 U. S.10-40R..113⅜
1,000 U. S.5-20C.,'67 b. c.............118¾	5,000 do..........113½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union... 90¼	200 Tol. & Wab..s10. 67¼
100 do.......... 90⅛	100 do.......... 67¾
200 do.........c. 90¼	100 do.......... 67⅞
200 do.......... 90⅜	100 do......s10. 67⅜
100 do.......... 90½	300 do.......... 68
500 Erie Railway..... 59¾	200 do.......... 68⅛
500 do.......... 59⅝	100 do.......s10. 67¾
100 Pacific Mail....... 45¼	100 do.......... 68⅛
1100 do.......... 45⅛	100 do.......... 67⅞
100 do.......b3. 45⅛	100 do.......... 67¾
500 do.......... 45¼	100 do.......s10. 67⅜
100 Union Pacific..s3. 26⅜	200 Ohio & Miss...... 39⅛
100 St. Paul Pref.... 70½	100 do.........c. 39⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Vir. 6s, C.... 52	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 59¾
17,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76. b. c...........100½	200 do.......... 59⅞
	700 do.......... 60
1,000 C. P. Gold B... 99½	2200 do.......... 60⅛
1,000 U.P.1stM.b.c.. 80½	400 do......b3. 60¼
1,000 U. P. 10s. In.. 62½	300 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3. 45⅜
5,000 do.......... 62¼	100 do.......... 45⅜
6,000 C., C. & I.C.1st M.........b.c. 89½	200 do.......... 45¼
	100 U. P. R....b. c.b3. 26½
8,000 L. S. C. c. b.b.c. 99	200 do.......... 26½
5 American Ex..... 62¼	1500 Ill. Cen. S........100½
300 L. S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 92⅞	100 C. & N. W....b.c. 65
100 do.......... 92¾	300 C., C., C. & I...... 85
200 do.......... 92⅞	50 N. J. Central.....102½
300 do.......... 92¾	100 T. W. & W.b.c.b3. 68
300 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 90⅜	100 do.......... 67⅞
200 do.......b3. 90½	100 Del. Lack. & W...100⅝
1200 do.......... 90½	29 do..........100½
2300 do.......... 90⅝	400 C., C. & I. C...... 30¾
1000 do.......b3. 90¾	200 do.......b.c. 30¾
2600 do.......... 90¾	50 Chic. & Alton....104½
100 do.......s3. 90⅝	100 Morris & Ess..b3. 91½
100 do.......b4. 90¾	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 39⅜
100 do.......... 90¾	100 H. &St.J.Pref.b.c. 52
500 do.......... 90⅝	300 At. & P. Pref..b.c. 27
100 do.......... 90¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 10-40 R..113¾	500 Pacific Mail...b3. 45¼
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.104¾	500 do.......... 45¼
300 do..........104¾	700 do.......... 45⅛
100 do..........104⅞	600 do.......... 45
100 do.......s3.104¾	300 do.......... 44⅞
500 Western Union... 90¾	100 do.......b3. 45
800 do.......... 90⅞	300 do.......s3. 44⅞
1500 do.......... 91	1200 do.......... 44⅞
200 do.......b3. 91	100 Erie Railway..b3. 60¼
300 do.......... 90⅞	500 do.......s3. 60⅛
2500 do.......... 91	300 Union Pacific..... 26½
1300 do.......... 91⅛	800 Lake Shore....... 92⅞
500 do.......b3. 91¼	500 do.......b3. 92⅞
1000 do.......... 91¼	1000 do.......b3. 93
1400 do.......... 91⅜	200 do......b10. 93
700 do.......b3. 91½	500 do.......... 93
1700 do.......... 91¼	100 do.......... 92⅞
500 Ohio & Miss...s3. 39⅜	10 New-Jersey C....102½
500 do.......... 39⅜	200 Rock Island..b3..109¼
900 do.......... 39½	100 St. Paul.......... 51⅛
200 Toledo & Wab.... 68	300 C., C. & I. C...... 31
100 do.......... 67⅞	

THURSDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the month of July enable us to present the following comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at this port for seven months of the current Calendar Year:

The Import entries at New-York for July, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	July, 1873.	July, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct	$14,528,180	$9,885,624
Dutiable goods, bonded	10,882,627	20,318,307
Free goods	5,612,362	5,890,400
Total	$31,023,169	$36,094,331

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $10,033,598, or $849,029 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $30,174,140, upon which the Customs paid are $10,008,929, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 33⅓ ₱ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in July, 1872, was $41,555,185, and the average Tariff thereon *17.47 ₱ cent., or $7,251,160.

* Lower average than usual because of $18,456,016 Tea and Coffee withdrawn from Bond, and marketed free of duty.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $149,957, as against $2,041,904 in July last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the seven months of the Calendar Years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1873. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1872. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries	$249,279,446	$268,097,385
Total marketed	$240,299,464	$231,323,532
Customs thereon	71,990,446	81,073,870
Average tariff	30 ₱ cent.	31 ₱ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the seven months, the value of $57,006,580 was in articles free of duty. The free Goods marketed in the corresponding months of 1872 were of the value of $41,306,829, including Tea and Coffee withdrawn from Bond in July, 1872.

The amount of Foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the seven months is $2,941,661, against $2,819,482 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in seven months were as follows:

January	$10,763,626	May	$8,862,528
February	12,893,638	June	7,533,958
March	12,101,275	July	10,008,829
April	9,826,491		
Total New-York duties collected			$71,990,446
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			2,416,114
Total deposited at New-York			$74,406,560

The Export clearances from New-York for the month of July were as follows:

	July, 1873.	July, 1872
Domestic produce	$24,828,308	$19,140,248
Foreign re-exports	793,195	920,740
Gold and silver	10,038,643	17,248,688
Total July clearances	$35,660,146	$37,309,676

The Exports of all descriptions from New-York for seven months of the Calendar Year compare as follows with the corresponding months in 1872:

	1873. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1872. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic produce	$158,231,491	$119,582,556
Foreign re-exports	6,877,893	6,936,915
Gold and Silver	37,857,927	54,363,587
Total seven months	$202,967,311	$180,883,058

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since the 1st of January, 1873, brought down to the present week, are as follows—the figures being official, as above, to the close of July, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	June	$28,197,485
February	38,726,564	July	31,023,169
March	42,625,933	Aug. 9	6,985,841
April	36,597,173	Aug. 16	6,970,442
May	34,419,370	Aug. 23	8,082,843
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$271,318,572
Total 1872 to date			296,653,685
Decrease since Jan. 1			$25,335,113

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	July	$25,621,503
February	21,130,002	Aug. 6	6,096,224
April	25,610,719	Aug. 13	5,276,814
May	26,253,026	Aug. 20	5,258,190
June	24,443,326		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$181,740,612
Total 1872, to date			140,680,785
Increase since Jan. 1			$41,059,827

The export of Specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the Port of New-York is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	June	$6,555,996
February	3,670,444	July	10,038,643
March	3,850,432	Aug. 9	723,405
April	3,850,810	Aug. 16	496,792
May	2,943,383	Aug. 23	311,648
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$39,389,772
Total 1872 to date			56,976,267
Decrease since Jan. 1			$17,586,495

As touching the practice of some few, (or, at least, we hope the number is not large,) of our New-York Banks, to which we referred yesterday, as on several previous occasions, of ordinary exchanging Current funds, for the Gold Notes of the Treasury, for the temporary purposes of the Gold speculators by which the Banks make interest on the Currency while treating the Gold Notes as their own and averaging for their weekly returns, accordingly, we remark in certain interested quarters, in Bank as well as in the Gold Room, a disposition to indulge the theory that it is better for the Bank reserves to continue the practice than to return the Gold Notes to their real owners and call back the Currency. Nothing could be more fallacious, aside from the wrong done to honest banking and to the mercantile public. The idea that a Money panic might follow the adjustment of the averages of Lawful Money to their true basis, is not likely to arrest discussion or to reconcile mercantile dealers at Bank to the present, or any future, conspiracy to forestall the Gold market when every Commercial and Treasury influence is against a rise in Gold. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there is nothing in 115@116 ₱ cent. for Gold to alarm the trading public, the graver consideration remains, not behind, but in the very front of Mr. Jay Gould's operation—which would soon come to his own ruin, if every right-thinking and reputable Banker should set his face against it—that he threatens to use it to distress the Money market, and thus make sure his success on another arena of speculation, where of late, to say the least, he has *not* been very fortunate.

We shall not quarrel, although their general dealers and the public may, with the peculiar taste of the First or Third or Fourth Nationals or the Republic, or any other Bank in the line of making the most profit out of their opportunity, in facilitating Gould and his Brokers. They may constitute themselves either part of the Ring or its interested apologists, if it so please their sense of thrift. We simply suggest, by way of warning, the probable consequences to their own Banks and to financial confidence, generally, if the operation is worked out, as Mr. Gould means, with *their* help, it shall be, later in the season. They, perhaps, hold themselves free to render this aid in any way or in every way that may seem most conducive to their own gain; leaving the resulting confusion to the Bank Averages to the care of their more fastidious neighbors. Some of these ways are openly avowed; others more than suspected, and there is really little to choose between them so far as they affect the fairness of the Bank returns or the comity of the Clearing-house.

The sales of Gold, in the open market, to-day were mostly at 115⅜ ₱ cent. The clique bid 115.40 ₱ cent. for the $1,500,000 offered by the Treasury, and were awarded the whole amount. Other bids were made to the extent of $7,300,000 at lower figures, down to 114½ ₱ cent. The Gold Brokers paid 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum for Money, and the Stock Brokers paid 5@6 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral. Some loans of 60 days' Exchange on London were made on Stocks at ¾@1 ₱ cent. commission, and the proceeds of the Exchange in Gold lent for the 60 days at 1@1¼ ₱ cent. for the use of the Gold and free of interest on the Currency advanced upon it. As favoring this class of borrowers, Exchange improved to-day to 108@108⅛ ₱ cent., and there was a good demand early in the day, although not sustained to the close.

In the Stock market, the rise in Exchange improved the Public Funds, of the Coupon class, for remittance to Europe. There is a fair demand also for some of the favorite Railroad Mortgages, and we hear of remittances to the other side of New-York Central Stock, in Ten Share Certificates. The general Share speculation, as on yesterday's market, was firm, and on certain Stocks, like Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, quite animated. Erie, Rock Island, Ohios, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, &c., were in good demand, and sellers, in the bearish interest, were not disposed to press contracts, and the market ran away from them on Western Telegraph and several other Stocks. The purchases of Telegraph were on a large scale.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday Afternoon. The sales of Gold fell off to 115¼@115⅜ ₱ cent. Bills on London 108 ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—AUG. 28.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119⅛
American Gold	115¼	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104½	104¾
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅛	109⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅜	45
St. Paul Preferred	70¼	70¼
St. Paul Common	50⅛	51⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	39	39⅛
Western Union Telegraph	90⅛	91¼
Erie	59½	60⅛
Union Pacific	26¼	26⅝
Lake Shore	92½	93
C., C. and Indiana Central	30¼	31
Toledo and Wabash	67½	67¾
Harlem	130½	130¾
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	27
North-west	64¼	65
Missouri Pacific	47¼	47¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36¾	37

The following are the latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..117½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..117¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..119½	5-20 reg., '67..117½
5-20 reg., '62..117	5-20 coup., '67..119
5-20 coup., '62..117¼	5-20 reg., '68..117½
5-20 reg., '64..117⅛	5-20 coup., '68..118¾
5-20 coup., '64..117½	10-40 reg..113½
5-20 reg., '65..117¼	10-40 coup..116¼
5-20 coup., '65..118¾	5s coup., '81..114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..116¾	6s Currency..113¾

The *Journal of Commerce*, in answer to a correspondent, says:

"The amount of legal-tender notes is $356,079,967; certificates of deposit, used chiefly by the banks in Clearing-house operations, $31,730,000; fractional (paper) currency, $44,799,365; total Government paper currency, $432,609,332."

This is a blunder of $31,730,000, as the *Journal* will discover on consulting any of the recent monthly schedules of the Public Debt. The Clearing certificates are part of the $356,000,000 Legal Tender. The Greenbacks are held in the Treasury, exclusive of the $44,000,000 Greenbacks in reserve, to pay these Certificates. The Act of 1872 allowing the use of Certificates for Clearing purposes expressly forbids the use of the Greenback Notes deposited in exchange for Certificates in sums of $5,000 or $10,000 each, for any other purpose. The total has grown to $35,855,000 since the report from which the *Journal* quotes, but may run down again later in the season, if the drafts for Greenback Notes for the South and West should exceed the moderate amount of Notes held by the New-York Banks and Banks in other redeeming and distributing Cities. In this case a portion of the Certificates would have to be presented at the Treasury. At present the amount of Notes in actual circulation, instead of $356,000,000, is only $320,145,000, and even this sum includes part, if not nearly the whole of $10,017,000 Currency balance in the Treasury.

The Treasury Office paid out to-day $157,000 Gold Interest and received $484,000 Gold Customs.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 13th August, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,509,663	Increase	£6,490
Public deposits	6,550,252	Increase	92,688
Other deposits	17,439,049	Increase	220,648
Government securities	13,296,583	Increase	28,648
Other securities	16,470,326	Decrease	410,266
Notes unemployed	11,863,015	Increase	501,795

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,237,075, being a decrease of £385,365, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,950,698, showing an increase of £331,351, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£23,950,698	£23,120,581
Reserve	12,713,623	11,841,696
Notes in circulation	26,237,075	26,278,885
Rates of discount	3½ ₱ ct.	3½ ₱ ct.
Consols	92⅝@92¾	92⅝
French Rentes	57f. 55c.	55f. 70c.

The rate of Bank Interest has been reduced since the above return to 3 ₱ cent. per annum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, now completed and in regular operation between the Atlantic tide-waters at Richmond and the unfailing navigation of the Western rivers at Huntington, is now carrying passengers and freights with great promptness, and on favorable terms, between the coast cities and the chief trade centres at the West. Freights can be shipped via the "Clyde" Line of steamers from Boston, Providence, and Philadelphi; via the "Old Dominion" Line of steamers from New-York, and via the "Chesapeake and Ohio Packets" from Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, &c. Passengers can also take this route to or from the West, and enjoy the wonderful scenery of the Alleghanies, the **Medicinal Springs and Mineral Attractions** of Virginia and West Virginia.

To enable the Company to perfect more rapidly its Equipment, Terminal facilities, and Deep-water connections with European Steam-ship Lines, and to accommodate the heavy **Coal and Mineral Traffic** together with the growing **Iron and Miscellaneous Local and Through Business** now pressing upon the Line, we are selling, on behalf of the Company, a limited amount of their **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, secured by mortgage liens on the whole valuable property at 90 and accrued interest; $1,000 each, either coupon or registered, payable in gold coin, in New-York City, principal and interest; interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

We also have a small amount of the **OLD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO**; the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November.

The property has cost already upward of $38,000,000, and is constantly increasing in value. We can recommend both classes of the Bonds, which are selling rapidly, with great confidence.

We also continue to deal in **Government, and Central Pacific, and Western Pacific Bonds**, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and conduct a general Banking business. FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ BURLINGTON CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	55	Tallow, pks	141
Copper, bbls	246	Grease, pks	50
Cotton, bales	181	Stearine, pks	50
Eggs, bbls	1,013	Hops, bales	6
Flour, bbls	17,828	Oil-cake, pks	832
Meal, bbls	520	Beef, pks	10
Wheat, bushels	160,018	Pork, pks	540
Corn, bushels	257,195	Cut-meats, pks	70
Oats, bushels	39,300	Lard, tcs	550
Rye, bushels	16,500	Butter, pks	3,350
Peas, bushels	80	Cheese, pks	21,392
Seed, bags	401	Starch, pks	1,500
Dried Fruit, pks	148	Tobacco, hhds	496
Beans, bbls	5	Tobacco, pks	65
Hides, No	649	Wool, bales	399
Hides, bdls	5	Whisky, bbls	550
Leather, sides	9,701		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—4 cases Wool, 111 seroons and 77 cases Tobacco, 274 bags Silver Ore, 98 Silver Bars, 74 cases Cigars, 409 bales Tobacco, 2,696 bags Corn, 3,713 bags Rye, 10 cases Spokes, 297 bales Leather, 2,300 boxes and 6 kegs Extract, 53 pks. Machinery, 2 cases Medicine, 100 tcs. Lard, 400 bxs. Starch, 15 bxs. Knitting-machines, 16 cases Sewing-machines, 100 bbls. Resin, 10 bales Dry Hipes, 142 bxs. Bacon, 1 seroon Indigo, 429 bxs. Cheese 144 pks. Honey.

By the steamer City of Havana, for Havana—1 box Regulators, 460 bbls. Potatoes, 5 cases Perfumery, 2 Bolt Cutters, 3,705 bags Corn, 400 boxes Maizena, 50 bbls. Cement, 50 bbls. Plaster, 50 bbls. Beans, 60 cases Lard, 92 cases Tobacco, 115 tcs. Hams, 6 cases Opium, 150 bbls. Ale, 7 cases Spool Cotton, 1 piece Iron, 350 tcs. Lard, 7 crates Cabbage, ¼ bbl. Beef, 1 chest Tea, 30 bbls. Sand, 65 pieces Machinery, 1 Boiler, 50 kegs Butter, 42 bbls. Tallow, 400 bdls. Paper, 875 bbls. Potatoes, 11 tcs. Hams, 35 boxes Cheese, 3 cases Woodenware, 2 cases Paper, 100 boxes Bacon, 4 Iron Shafts, 8 hhds. Lard, 1 box Iron, &c., 10 bbls. Grease, 10 bbls. Oil, 2 bbls. Wine, 1 cask Chalk, 18 pks. Castings, 48 pks. Rope, 6 Trunks, 1 case Furniture, 4 boxes Tools, 3 cases Oil-cloth, 18 cases Sewing-machines, 120 bbls. Beans, 1 can seeds, 10 cases Butter, 3 cases Earthenware.

By the bark Trafik, for Elsinore—2,132 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Ascotta, for Queenstown or Falmouth—19,393 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Irene, for Elsinore—2,395 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Orion, for Bordeaux—2,070 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Anna, for Lubeck—1,813 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Dagmar, for Antwerp—300 bbls. Resin, 17,535 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Marianna Galatola, for Cork or Falmouth—16,213 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Prima Donna, for Rotterdam—22,534 bushels Wheat.

By the ship S. G. Glover, for Antwerp—13,017 bushels Rye, 12,296 bushels Wheat, 10,800 Staves, 2,500 tcs. Lard, 508 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Chimoes, for Cork or Falmouth—26,375 bushels Corn.

By the bark Solafide, for Hamburg—2,965 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Zerlina, for Gibraltar and Alicante—9,512 cases Petroleum.

By the brig Rocky Glen, for Lisbon—12,000 Staves, 356 hhds. Tobacco, 5 box Samples.

By the bark Wega, for Stettin—2,244 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Bristow, for Cork or Falmouth—18,713 bushels Wheat.

COFFEE—There has been a quiet and firm market for Rio; sales, 2,900 bags Rio, to arrive at New-Orleans, per Hamburg, 22½c., gold. Of Java, 16,000 mats, to arrive, were sold on private terms, closing at 26c., gold. Stock of Rio in first hands in New-York Aug. 28, 1873, 10,525 bags; Baltimore, 18,020 bags; Hampton Roads, 4,000 bags; Savannah, 3,300 bags; Galveston, 2,000 bags. Afloat and loading for New-York, 29,000 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 63,000 bags. Total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 129,845 bags. Total stock, other than Rio, 1,657 bags and 8,901 mats Java, in first hands. The business for the week is reviewed as follows: 3,478 bags Maracaibo, ex Peraux and Jeannette, sold on private terms; 2,690 bags Maracaibo, ex Louisa D., sold before arrival on private terms; 961 bags Costa Rica and 237 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20½c.@20¾c.; fair, 21¼c.@21½c.; good, 21¾c.@22c.; prime, 22¼c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 20¾c.@23c., gold; Java, 26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@22½c.; San Domingo, 19½c.@20c., gold.

COCOA—Has been very slow of sale, with Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in better demand and ⅛c. higher for early delivery. Sales have been 5,111 bales, of which 3,463 bales last evening, and 1,648 bales to-day, including 2,887 bales to exporters, 1,484 bales to spinners, 740 bales on speculation. Later deliveries are decidedly higher and active, as follows: Sales last evening, after 3 P. M.—August, 500 bales, 20c.; 300 bales, 19 31-32c.; September, 200 bales, 18 7-16c.; 400 bales, 18 13-32c.—total, 1,400 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.: August, 100 bales at 19 31-32c., 500 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-32c., 200 bales at 20c., 800 bales at 20 1-32c., 100 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 2,200 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 2,300 bales at 20¼c.; September, 300 bales at 18 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 18 13-32c., 1,200 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18 15-32c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 800 bales at 18 15-32c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18 15-32c., 400 bales at 18½c., 600 bales at 18 15-32c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c.; October, 100 bales at 17 13-16c., 200 bales at 17 27-32c., 300 bales at 17 13-16c., 300 bales at 17 27-32c., 100 bales at 17 13-16c.; November, 300 bales at 17 15-32c., 1,600 bales at 17½c.; December, 100 bales at 17 5-16c. Total, 15,200 bales; grand total, 17,900 bales. The receipts at this port to-day were 181 bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,511 bales, and thus far this week 6,507 bales, against 7,602 bales last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,591,155 bales, against 2,681,011 bales same time last year. The following revised quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Prices for Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	17	17⅛	17¼	17¼
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19½	19½
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20½	20½
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and, with better supplies, prices have been ruling rather tame, more particularly on trade and family brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,600 bbls., including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 55@$6 65; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 65, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at about former quotations.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 65
Extra State	6 20@ 7 65
Extra City	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genessee	7 40@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 85

Southern Flour has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl.....Oregon Flour has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Extra quoted at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, good to very choice Extras, at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand and strong in price, ranging from $4 40@$5 70 for inferior to choice superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly superfine grades, at $5 50@$5 60, and fancy up to $5 65@$7 70, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been steadily held, at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 40 for choice; $3 40 for Prize Medal; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 83@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 450 bbls., part Western Yellow, to arrive, within our range.....Bag-meal has been selling in lots at from $1@1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 35 for Yellow, and at $1 50@$1 60 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.....Oat-meal in moderate demand at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been ruling 1c.@2c. better and less active; supply offering has been light. Holders generally are disposed to insist on full prices; sales, 96,000 bushels; $1 30@$1 38 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed; $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 53 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 54 for No. 2 Duluth; $1 58 for No. 1 do.; $1 75 for White Michigan; also, sales, 15,000 bushels Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed, to arrive soon, $1 48½@$1 49. For No. 2 Milwaukee, for September delivery there have been buyers at $1 47½; sellers, $1 48½. Rye is in good export demand, prices tend upward; sales have been 33,000 bushels at 95c. for State, in store and to arrive soon; 93c. for inferior Western, in store; 94c.@95c. Western, for last half and all September; 96c. for Canada, to arrive within two weeks. Barley dull and nominal. Barley-malt quiet without decided change in price. Corn—Common and inferior grades have been in good supply and weak, while prime has been scarce and in fair request at full prices; sales, 136,000 bushels at 55c.@57½c. for steamer Western Mixed; 58c.@59c. for sail; 60c.@62c. High Mixed and Yellow Western; 66c.@67c. for White Western; 52c.@55c. for heated Western Mixed; 53c. for Kiln-dried. Oats firmer for mixed and heavy, and lower for White; sales, 88,000 bushels; 44c.@45c. for Mixed Western, latter for new; 46c.@48c. for White Western; 43c.@44c. for Black Western; 44c. for Mixed State.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been selling moderately, at steady prices. We quote: Prime Bale Hay, $27@$29; good do., $23@$26; fair do., $20@$22; good shipping, $18@$20; common shipping, $14@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $13@$14; Oat Straw, $13@$14, ₱ ton.

HARDWARE—Has been less sought after, yet has been held with firmness.

HOPS—Have been quiet, with prices unchanged. New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 35c.@43c.; Eastern and Western, growth 1872, 30c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c., ₱ lb.

HEMP, &c.—There has been a better trade in Jute Butts at steady prices. Sales have been, 1,150 bales at 2c., currency.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted more attention, especially Hemlock tannages, and prices of desirable grades of stock show rather more steadiness. Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day; quotation unchanged. New-Orleans, prime to fancy, quoted at from 84c.@90c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@40c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been ruling moderately active and firm. The sales have been 100 bbls. at 43½c., and 130 bbls. at 44c., closing at 43½c.@44c. Resin has been in active demand, with higher prices ruling. The sales have been 5,000 bbls. Strained, to arrive, on private terms; 700 bbls. Strained at $3 10; 200 bbls. good Strained at $3 10; 150 bbls. good Strained at $3 15; 400 bbls. common Strained at $3 11; 1,500 bbls. No. 2 at $3 20; 500 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $3 25@$4; 600 bbls. good No. 2 at equal to $3 30. City Pitch is quiet at $3 37½@$3 50.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate demand, with Western bag quoted at $40, currency, and City (from East India seed) at $36 50@$37, gold, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been ruling strong, particularly for this month's delivery, with light supplies of refined; sales have been 800 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 8½c.; 2,000 do., for September, at 8½c., and 1,000 do. bought for November, at 6½c. Refined has been held at 16¾c.@17c. for spot, and 16¾c. for later deliveries, with sales of 3,000 bbls., for October, 16⅝c.; 3,000 bbls. for deliveries running up to September, 16¾. Naphtha, 10c.; Refined, in cases, 21c. In Philadelphia the market has been quiet at 16¼c. for Refined.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled and weak; sales have been 50 barrels New Mess, on the spot, at $18; 500 barrels, for November, at $17 50; for August delivery, $17 75 is the best bid. Lard has been ruling a trifle lower and moderately active; sales have been 2,200 tcs. Western Steam, for September, at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 3,750 tcs. for October at 8 9-16c.; 250 tcs. for November, 8½c.; 500 tcs. do., balance of the year, 8⅜c., and 500 tcs. for February at 8⅜c.; of Kettle, 40 tcs. at 9c.; also, 180 tcs. City Steam, 8¼c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 City, 8⅛c.; 500 tcs. Refined brought 8⅝c.... Bacon has been quiet; 50 boxes Long Clear brought 8½c.; 80 boxes Light do., 9c.; 30 boxes South Staffordshire, 9c.....Dressed Hogs are lower; sales at 6¾c.@7¼c.....Cut-meats have been in fair demand; sales, 3,000 loose Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; 1,000 loose Pickled Hams on private terms; 2,000 do. at 12¾c.; 300 do. at 13¼c.; 200 Smoked Hams at 14½c.....Of Stearine, 150 tcs. brought 8½c.... Beef has been quiet since our last, but essentially unchanged as to values. We quote the range of from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess; $11@$13 75 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl; sales, 65 bbls. Tierce Beef at $18@$22 for Prime Mess; $20@$24 for Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for Extra Indian Mess; sales, 240 tcs. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to very choice.....Butter has been steadily held. We quote at from 26c.@32c. for fair to choice State, at 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 15c.@23c. for Western, 23c.@27c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock.....Cheese has been steadily held. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for fine to fancy, and 11c.@12¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12c.; Western product at 9½c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

SKINS—A ready sale is noted for Deer, the offerings of which are very light, with prices quoted quite firm. Goat attract but little attention, and are quoted essentially as before as to values. Honduras Deer quoted at 62½c.; Guatemala, 72c.@75c.; Chagres, 70c.@72½c.; San Juan, 62½c.@65c.; Sisal, 60c.@62½c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Porto Cabello, 62½c.; Southern and Texas, 40c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb. And Tampico Goat at 47c.; Matamoras, 47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 40c.@45c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 32½c.@35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency.

SUGAR—Raw has been rather quiet to-day, with prices unchanged; sales have been 600 hhds., at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Molasses, and 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Refining Muscovado; 50 hhds. do. at 8¼c., 65 bxs. Molasses at 7¾c., and 300 bxs. do. at 8c.; late yesterday, 1,400 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 8c.@8⅜c.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1873	103,681	47,204	215,588	8,358
Receipts, since Aug. 1	27,007	23,824	85,654	756
Total	130,688	71,028	301,242	9,114
Sales, since Aug. 1	41,636	21,659	2,200	4,493
Stock, Aug. 28, '73	89,052	49,369	299,042	4,621
Stock, Aug. 29, '72	83,204	73,173	130,255	3,014
Stock, Sept. 1, '71	74,658	103,596	333,835	9,064
Stock, Sept. 1, '70	90,474	119,348	505,447	829

TALLOW—Has been quiet and firm; sales have been 130,000 lbs. at 7¾c.@8⅛c. Whisky has been ruling firm, with a fair inquiry; sales, 150 bbls., at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—There has been a good inquiry from the Grain trade, at steady rates; beyond this the demand for room has been moderate. The reported engagements since our last have been as follows: To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels Corn, this week's steamer, at 12¼d.; 30,000 bushels Grain, next week's steamer at 12½d.@13d.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 70s.; 16 tons Leather at 80s.; and, by sail, 84 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. To London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d.; and, by sail, 7,500 bushels Grain at 13d., and 400 bbls. Resin on private terms. To Bristol, by steam, 52,500 bushels Grain on private terms; and, by sail, 30,000 bushels do. at 13¼d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Glasgow, by steam, 7,500 bushels Grain at 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel, and 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 70s. To Bristol, a British steam-ship, 1,148 tons, and a British ship, 984 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. To Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark (a recharter) hence with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 10s. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 10s.; a Norwegian bark (relet) hence with about 3,000 quarters do. at 10s. To Leghorn or Genoa, an American brig with 2,100 bbls Refined Petroleum at 7s. 9d. To a port in the United Kingdom direct, a Danish brig hence with 5,500 cases Naphtha at 1s. 7½d. To a Continental port direct, a German bark with 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms. To Havre, an American bark with 4,760 bbls. Crude Petroleum on private terms. To New-York, a Danish bark, 300 tons, from the south side of Cuba, at $8 ₱ hhd.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; demand moderate; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 342 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,292 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 90 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,635 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 238 bales; exports, coastwise, 422 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,647 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 203 bales; gross, 403 bales; sales, 200 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 11,711 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 181 bales; sales, 47 bales; stock, 755 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 9 bales; stock, 649 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 28—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 91½. Erie Railway Shares, 47¾.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £100,000 during the past week. The amount withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £10,000.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3 ₱ cent.

4:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is 2 ₱ cent.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48⅛.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 28—P. M.—The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000f. during the past week. Rentes closed at 58f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—12:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat 12s. 6d. ₱ cental for average California White; 11s. 4d.@12s. 1d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 6d. for Red Winter.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8 13-16d. Provisions—Pork, 68s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, deliverable October and November, on the basis of Good Ordinary, at 8 11-16d.; sales of the new crop shipped from Savannah or Charleston, on the basis of Good Ordinary, at 8½d.@8¾d.; of the sales to-day, 7,200 bales American.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 14d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 28—Evening.—Fine Resin, 12s.@15s. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Daniels, J.—6, Charles Cowan vs. John C. Thompson; 57, Thomas B. Asten et al. vs. Oliver A. Keenan; 62, Hedwig Weber vs. Jacob Weber; 74, David Hershberg vs. Henry Jutle; 91, Anna M. Gibert vs. L. Stock et al.; 97, Benj. A. Farnham vs. Jeremiah G. Hamilton; 121, Adam Elwein vs. Gerhard Schneider et al.; 130, Samuel P. Dinsmore vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; 136, J. S. Slater vs. A. A. Bowe; 137, Charles Kelsey et al. vs. B. A. Hegeman, &c.; 142, Mason Young, &c., vs. Wm. S. Young, &c.; 150, Alexander Cameron vs. George P. Hein et al.; 151, The Same vs. The Same; 152, The People ex rel. Warren B. Silcock vs. The Board of Estimate; 153, Mason Young, &c., vs. Wm. S. Young, &c.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—AUG. 28.

By Judge Daniels.

Tyng vs. Blewen; motion granted on conditions.

Aveull vs. Lagrave; motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Howarth vs. Webb et al.; injunction modified, &c. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Schmid vs. Aguimbau; order overruling answer as frivolous, with $10 costs of motion and stay, &c.

The People ex rel. John B. Fassitt vs. A. H. Green, Controller; order granted.

The People ex rel. James Ryan vs. A. H. Green, Controller; order granted.

Amory et al. vs. Amory; (Nos. 1 and 2;) case and amendments settled.

Kennedy, Administrator, vs. Kennedy; case and amendments settled.

Rathbun vs. Ingersoll; order for commission.

Altenberg et al. vs. Meyer; order for judgment on answer, unless, &c.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

By Judge Robinson.

David W. Evans vs. David Davis; motion denied, $10 costs.

Thomas H. Gerraty vs. Thomas Gorman; application granted.

Christian Deeninger vs. Catherine Deeninger; reference to M. Deifendorf.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the case of Simon Haas & Co., of No. 196 Church street, Mr. Stanley yesterday made application that the books and papers of the firm, together with the invoices, which had been seized some time ago, be restored to them, on the ground that their detention seriously interfered with their business operations. District Attorney Bliss disclaimed any idea of imposing hardship on the defendants by the detention of their books. He was desirous of having them returned as soon as possible, but the Custom-house authorities were now engaged in making copies of certain entries from them, and in the meantime he should oppose the application. The Court reserved its decision.

An application was made on habeas corpus for the discharge from the regular army of Jacob Henry, alias Ziphel, on the ground that at the time of the enlistment he was a minor. Ziphel was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted, and at the time a person, who purported to be his father, accompanied him and expressed his consent to the boy's enlistment. It was claimed that the father knew nothing of the circumstances, and upon evidence of that character having been adduced, Judge Blatchford ordered the release of Ziphel.

It was expected that Carl Vogt, the alleged German murderer, would be brought before the Court yesterday on an application for his discharge, under the decision of the State Department. He did not put in an appearance, but it was well understood that if Judge Blatchford discharged him he would be rearrested at the instigation of the Sheriff's office for having brought stolen goods into this State.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FAVORITE AUTHOR.

Undeniably the favorite author of the day is Miss LOUISA M. ALCOTT, and her popularity is not confined to her native land. Sixteen thousand volumes of the authorized editions of her works, and as many more of "pirated" editions were sold in England during the last six months of the year 1872.

The twentieth thousand of her new novel, WORK. Price $1 75, is now selling, and the demand for it is steadily increasing.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—MARGARET BELL, plaintiff, against Anna N. Baggs and William M. Baggs, her husband, and Montgomery Baggs, James K. Baggs, Walter T. Baggs, Harry N. Baggs, Mary McD. Baggs, children of the said Anna N. Baggs; Eliza A. Malseed, widow, and George S. Malseed and James P. Malseed, children of Andrew Malseed, deceased; Daniel N. Malseed and Louisa S. Malseed, his wife, and Mary McD. Malseed, Randolph S. Malseed, Anna B. Malseed, John Malseed, Sallie S. Malseed, and James P. Malseed, children of said Daniel N. Malseed; Mary M. Bell, Thomas R. Bell, John M. Bell, Anna B. Bell, and Jerusha M. Bell, children of said Margaret Bell; James P. Malseed and Jerusha W. Malseed, his wife, and Maggie B. Malseed, Daniel N. Malseed, and Virginia C. Malseed, children of said James P. Malseed, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1873. HUGHSON & WEBBER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au1-law6wF

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—JAMES M. COMINS, plaintiff, against JOHN D. BROWN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 93 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and seventeen dollars with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1873.
OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 93 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, the 12th day of August, 1873.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1873.
OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au15-law6wF*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 29, at 11 o'clock, within their store: Malaga Raisins, Seedless Raisins, and Currants; Macaroni. At 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo and Naples and Malaga Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Russia, and can be seen on Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, supply at lowest price blank-books, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Adelaide Lennox.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG and OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY—The Vokes Family.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MEPHISTO AND THE FOUR SENSATIONS—Miss Lydia Thompson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Stani, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—KERRY—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—MAURER AND SCHLOSSER—Mme. Louise Lichtmay, Mr. Habelmann.

INTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a GUARANTEE of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We hear that FRANKLIN W. TOBEY, of Essex County, is spoken of as the Republican candidate for the State Senate from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. He has been a member of the last two Assemblies, and no man in either House has had more absolutely the confidence of the leaders of every movement for reform, or has rendered more valuable services. In the judiciary investigations and the impeachment proceedings, and in the insurance investigations, he was especially energetic and useful. Of course he has made enemies—every honest and determined man does, and small blame to him for it. But if the people really want good government, they must support such men. We do not know who are the candidates against him for the nomination, but we do know that no man can be nominated who has been so thoroughly tried, and who has come out of the trial so well, as Mr. TOBEY. His election would be hailed with satisfaction by every man in this part of the State who desires to see honest government established, and who feels grateful to honest, fearless, and able legislators.

If there were many more such pilots as THOMAS, the man who brought in the *City of Limerick* the other day, it would be more dangerous to enter the port of New-York than to make the journey across the Atlantic. This man, according to the accounts which have been published, was utterly unfit to take charge of any vessel. He had been drinking before he came on board, and kept drinking afterward. The Captain of the vessel remonstrated with him, but only received insolence in reply. The ship was carried straight against Pier No. 1 North River, and might have been wrecked there and then. Luckily for the passengers, the contractor's work was not strong enough to do mischief to a cockle-boat. Of late, complaints about the pilots have been too numerous to be pleasant. They will not allow a Captain to have a word to say about the management of his ship, and yet when they bring the ship to grief, or do any damage, they merely laugh and walk off. The owners or company are the sufferers. THOMAS, it appears, is a New-Jersey pilot, and ought never to be allowed to put his foot on board a vessel again. It might be well to have the pilots generally looked after a little more closely then is now done. In these days of examinations, why should not proper care be taken to see that pilots are thoroughly fitted for the duties they undertake to perform?

Even partial credence cannot be given the story of the massacre at Fort Sill until it comes in some less questionable shape than the gossip of a stage-driver, at Waco, Texas. It is a characteristic of stories from Waco that they are startling but not entirely trustworthy. Not long ago this enterprising town reported a surprise of MACKENZIE during his famous raid, and half his forces killed. That disaster proved to have no foundation in fact, and it is at least probable that this at Fort Sill will prove to be equally the product of a lively imagination. So far as the incidents of the affair are given they are improbable. It is not likely that any body of Indians would be permitted to surprise the fort, or, having done so, that they would be able to massacre "nearly half the Fourth United States Cavalry." The question naturally arises what the soldiers were doing while the Indians were engaged in the massacre. It is so rare an event for Indians to attack a fortified post, that if the news that they have done so should prove true, the event must be considered of grave significance as indicating a general purpose upon the part of the savages to venture upon a desperate war. We do not apprehend, however, that anything like the events related by the stage-driver have occurred.

Impartial observers of events in Canada find great difficulty in approving the course which the opponents of the Ministers are pursuing in reference to the Pacific Railroad scandal. They have throughout seemed determined to sacrifice the end to the means, and although they had formerly some excuse for their course, they certainly have none now. There can be no question that the present Commission appointed to investigate the matter can be trusted to report the facts fairly and fully, if it is afforded the opportunity to get them, but it certainly can do nothing if those making the charges of corruption against the Ministers refuse to produce their evidence. Yet this is what Mr. HUNTINGTON, who was the first to bring the affair before Parliament, has just done in a letter to the Commission. He takes the ground that, having made these charges on the floor of the House of Commons, and a committee of that body having been appointed to investigate them, he cannot, without a sacrifice of his Parliamentary privileges, sustain them before any other tribunal. This appears very much like stickling for empty forms at the expense of the public welfare. If the charges which have been made against Sir JOHN MACDONALD are true, those making them should embrace any lawful method of proving them. There is no question as to the legality of the Commission, and as it is the only tribunal likely to be soon obtained, it should be aided, instead of hindered, in the duty intrusted to it.

In another column will be found some facts in regard to the progress of the Romanist movement in Brooklyn against the public schools. Taken in connection with the similar movement in New-York, this effort of the priests to cut away the foundations of our common school system, deserves serious attention. As we have already remarked, nobody will care to dispute the right of Roman Catholics to send their children to any schools they may prefer, so long as the children are kept from ignorance and its attendant evils. But when the spiritual leaders of the Romish communion declare that the aim of the whole movement is to divert to their sectarian schools a *pro rata* allowance of the money of the State, the question assumes quite a different aspect. This community has no taste for the squabbles about "concurrent endowment," and other like matters, which have so seriously interfered with the progress of educational reform in Europe, but if they are compelled to face such issues they may be trusted to make very short work of them.

There is a very general disappointment among the friends of reform in this City at the determination of Gen. BARLOW not to be again a candidate for the position of Attorney General. It is felt that the conduct of the civil suits against the Municipal plunderers of New-York is one of the most important duties which ever devolved upon the chief prosecuting officer of this State, and that Gen. BARLOW has shown so thorough an appreciation of the importance of pressing these suits by the most effective instruments he could use, as to render it doubtful whether they would be as safe in other hands. On this and other grounds the earnest Reformers of New-York are very desirous of finding some means to overcome Gen. BARLOW'S reluctance to be again a candidate for his present position. It is obvious enough that a compliance with any such desire would involve a very considerable professional sacrifice on the part of Gen. BARLOW; it is equally obvious that it would be a decided public gain.

The history of the defalcation in the office of the City Treasurer of Brooklyn affords another evidence of the criminal looseness with which affairs of trust can be conducted under our modern system. M. T. RODMAN, Cashier, or Secretary, of the ill-fated Brooklyn Trust Company, was also Deputy City Treasurer, and was intrusted with the duty of depositing the city moneys. These, to the amount of $203,000, he entered on his books as deposited with the Trust Company, when, in reality, he pocketed that amount. His principal, Mr. SPRAGUE, the City Treasurer, failed to watch him closely enough to discover the discrepancy, and there was no check on the operation in the Trust Company. Mr. SPRAGUE has paid the penalty of his own neglect, (to his credit, be it said, promptly and voluntarily,) and if RODMAN had chosen to use his title as Secretary of the Trust Company, that institution would have lost the amount alleged to have been deposited. Yet the possibility of loss, in these cases, to an indefinite amount seems to have had no influence in stimulating vigilance. There are rumors and, indeed, probabilities of other "irregularities" in the finances of Brooklyn, which are being carefully investigated.

FORMING THE LINES.

Three political conventions being held on Wednesday in the widely-separated States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Mississippi, we are able to attain a knowledge of the drift of popular sentiment on leading public issues in the East, West, and South, which, at this juncture, is especially valuable. Since the expressions of the Conventions in Ohio, Maryland, and Maine there has been little doubt as to the positions which the two parties would take, but when we add to these, three other States, also representative in point of locality, all doubt is at an end. It is, moreover, apparent that for this year at least the farmers' movement will not develop sufficient strength as an independent political organization to be taken into consideration. In Iowa the Democrats veneered their Convention too thinly with "anti-monopoly" for it to escape detection; in California there is a great uproar and general political confusion consequent upon the agitation of the railroad question, but the contest is rapidly degenerating into one purely local and in great part personal. Except in these two States, and to some extent in Minnesota, there have been no efforts made worthy of mention for the formation of a third party to influence the Fall elections. The first result, therefore, of a general view of the situation is the discovery that the struggle is to be between the Republican and Democratic Parties.

But the contest is to be a far different one from that of last year. Then Democracy was disguised as Liberalism; now it has discarded the pretense of being what it is not and has planted itself upon the Ohio platform, where "it stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances." Notwithstanding this boast it takes care to show by its candidates, who are better indications of its spirit than its declarations, that it "seeks to revive dead issues." Except on the transportation and back-pay questions the Democratic Party represents to-day the ideas and purposes which animated it during the war. As to the questions named, it pretends to agree with the Republican Party. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is sincere, it is plain the people have nothing to gain by placing it in power. But it is evident that the Democrats are seeking to use the transportation problem as they last year used Mr. GREELEY, merely to gain power by a subterfuge. It is easy for a party to call farmers "agriculturists," and to pledge its "sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances, and equal and exact justice." This is all that the Ohio platform declared, and no other convention of the party has been more definite in its promises. The resolution was nothing more than a tub thrown to a whale, and the intelligent farmers of the country have rated it at its proper value as compared with such acts of the Republican Party as the appointment of the Senate Committee on Transportation.

In dealing with the back-pay question, the Democratic leaders have been equally insincere. They have denounced the Back-pay bill most fiercely in their resolutions; but an incident of their Pennsylvania Convention shows that they intended their fulminations to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. The same incident is also a proof that the masses of the Democratic Party, as well as of the Republican, will not forget or forgive the taking of back pay. Public men should ponder that scene at Wilkesbarre. Democratic leaders sought to place over their Convention as its presiding officer a man who, having voted against the bill, yet had his back pay in his pocket, but the Democratic masses crushed that man without mercy. Such a scene as this means something. It means that the people will not tolerate the individuals who voted for the bill, or, voting against it, accepted its benefits. It means that the body of the people are honest and are determined, so far as they can, to have honest men in office. The scene at Wilkesbarre is damaging to the Democratic Party, as proving the insincerity of its leaders, and in the highest degree gratifying, as showing that the public conscience is still active. On the other hand, the Republican Party is strengthened by the practical suggestion of its Wisconsin Convention to prevent a repetition of the scandal in this resolution:

"That it is contrary to the theory of representative government that any legislative body should make laws exclusively for its own benefit; and we, therefore, favor an amendment to our National Constitution which shall forever prohibit any Congress from increasing its own compensation."

The people know that they can trust the Republican Party to accept and carry into effect a suggestion so directly in the interests of public morals, and will not trust to the shallow generalities of Democratic leaders.

As the result of a comprehensive survey of the field, now that the lines of battle are forming with sufficient distinctness to admit of safe conclusions, we find that the Republican Party is still in an advantageous position. It has done nothing to forfeit public confidence. It is not responsible for the errors or crimes of individuals when it denounces them as it has in its official utterances. It is possessed of the progressive spirit that enables it to deal with the questions of the future as it has done with those of the past for the public benefit. The people know that it can be trusted, and will trust it. In Wisconsin and Mississippi, as in Ohio and other States where it has spoken, it has pointed with pride to its achievements and spoken firmly but not rashly of what it must yet accomplish. These declarations are before the people, and against them are only the feeble platitudes of the Ohio platform, repeated in all the States where the Democrats have held Conventions. To doubt the result is to doubt the good sense of the American people.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The British Board of Trade has published the railroad statistics of the United Kingdom for 1872. The figures afford some interesting data for comparison with the growth of railroads and railroad traffic in the United States. Among the points brought out by such a comparison are the following: The total mileage of the railroads of England, Scotland, and Ireland amounted, at the close of 1872, to 15,814 miles; at the close of 1871 there were 60,852 miles of railroad, or nearly four times as much, in operation in the United States. In 1871 the increase of the railroads of this country was represented by 7,453 miles; in the United Kingdom the increase was, in 1872, only 438 miles. The length of English railroads has doubled since 1853; in the United States their length has quadrupled during the same period. Mr. POOR estimates the cost of the railroads of the United States in operation at the close of 1871, at $3,000,000,000. The Board of Trade returns show that the paid-up capital of English roads was, at the close of 1872, $2,845,000,000. The stock and share capital of English railways amounted to $2,085,000,000, and the sum raised by loans and debentures (*i. e.* mortgages) was $760,000,000. The total capital of the British railroads represented a charge of $179,920 per mile; according to Mr. POOR'S estimate, the cost of the railroads of this country will average $50,000 per mile.

The passengers carried on British railroads during 1872 numbered 422,875,000 in addition to more than 270,000 "season-ticket holders," or commuters, as we should say. Similar returns from the railroads of this country are too fragmentary to render comparison possible. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United Kingdom amounted, in 1872, to $256,440,000. Of this about two-fifths came from passenger traffic, and three-fifths from freight. In the United States, the gross earnings in 1871 were $454,969,000, of which about two-thirds were received for transportation of freight. The gross earnings of the British roads were at the rate of $1 33, gold, per "train-mile," or $16,216 per actual mile of road. In the United States, the gross earnings varied from a proportion of $11,500 per mile in the Eastern States to $4,500 per mile in the South; and represented an average for the whole country of $7,500 per mile. In Great Britain the passenger-trains traveled during 1872 93,000,000 miles, and the freight-trains traveled 95,000,000 miles. Adding the journeys of trains carrying both passengers and freight, there is a total of 190,000,000 miles traveled—a distance exceeding the diameter of the earth's orbit. The distance traveled by trains in this country has not been put into a form capable of comparison. The weight of the freight of all descriptions carried on the British roads in 1872 was 172,302,000 tons; the rolling stock employed included 11,000 locomotives, nearly 24,000 passenger-cars, and upward of 300,000 freight-cars.

While the gross earnings of British railways reached in 1872 the amount of $256,440,000, the working expenditure amounted to $134,465,000. The proportion of the working expenses to the gross earnings was 49 per cent., showing an increase of 2 per cent. over 1871. The chief items of the working expenditure are the following: Maintenance of permanent way, $24,350,000; engine power, $35,730,000; repairs and renewals of cars, $10,750,000; traffic charges, $37,870,000; rates and taxes, $7,500,000; compensation for personal injury, $1,500,000; compensation for damage and loss of freight, $930,000, and $1,195,000 for legal and Parliamentary expenses. Unfortunately, railroads in this country are not uniformly required to make such carefully detailed returns as would render possible a comparison with these latter items.

INSURANCE RATES.

Much attention has lately been called to rates of insurance against fire. Many of the companies have been materially revising their schedules. This has arisen partly because higher charges have, in consequence of the great losses sustained, been found in many cases necessary, and partly in order to make certain additional distinctions in the rates as affected by the different degrees of risk incurred in different cases. It is of the latter point that we propose here to speak.

That a general overhauling of the whole subject of insurance classification was greatly needed, was made most painfully evident by the conflagrations of Chicago, Boston, and other places. It is utterly amazing how crude, insufficient, and often ill-judged, the distinctions drawn had generally been. Property which was comparatively in little danger was often charged at double the rates of that in respect to which there was really five times the risk. The rules in vogue upon this point had, a great part of them, been inaugurated in former years under what were, in many important respects, very different circumstances, and had by no means invariably even the recommendation of being particularly judicious at the time of their origin. A marked illustration of this was in relation to the manner of warming buildings in cold weather. Many insurance companies appear to have been wonderfully ignorant that anything more complicated or concealed than an open fire, or at most a stove with several yards of very visible pipe, was anywhere employed to moderate the temperature. The furnace, or other modern heating apparatus, which, with its hidden flues, so frequently, if carelessly constructed, constitutes such a source of danger, was a thing of which most of them seemed scarcely to know the existence.

It cannot be denied that there is great difficulty in classifying buildings and other property for purposes of insurance. Risks from fire, like danger to the human frame from disease, are things about which it is in vain to attempt exact calculations. The most healthy man may be dead in a week. The parallel is, indeed, not strictly correct, for a building may be so constructed that it cannot possibly be burned; but it applies to all ordinary structures, and in some respects the uncertainty in regard to fire is the greater one. A fire insurance company has incomparably more reason to apprehend that half New-York will be burnt down in the next twelve months, than life insurance companies have to fear that half the population of the City will within that period be swept off by a pestilence. But the circumstance that the classification is difficult no more shows that it should not be attempted, or that defects in it should not be removed, than the fact that no man is in so good health as to be secure from the speedy approach of fatal disease shows that no distinctions are needed, in regard to age or other circumstances, in life insurance.

The amount of good that might be expected from a thorough and judicious revision of the classification of which we are speaking, would be incalculable. Much would be accomplished through the simple desire of property-owners to save money in avoiding the higher rates; but there is another way in which probably still more would be effected. People are very apt to take the judgment of an insurance company as a criterion of the risk. If their property comes within the rules which allow the lowest charges, they are convinced that it is as safe as it can possibly be made. The facility with which even the dryest pine wood will ignite is, in their view, dependent on the percentage they pay upon the policy. Many a building burns down because the owner is satisfied, from the rate charged, that he has taken all the precautions necessary. This is unfortunate. It is sometimes very foolish. But it is perfectly natural. There are many things besides fire insurance, in regard to which people are apt to rely too implicitly upon the opinion of those who are supposed fully to understand a particular subject, the study of which forms an important part of their regular business.

The community at large must depend upon insurance companies not only for reimbursement in case of loss from conflagrations, but also in a great measure for protection against their occurrence. The public authorities may do something. They ought to do a great deal. Ordinarily they do nothing, except to make a fussy and useless show of energy for a few days or weeks after there has been a great fire somewhere. And whatever action is to be taken by the companies should be taken immediately. There is perhaps less danger of fire now than at some other periods of the year; but November is not so many weeks distant that there is an overplus of time to prepare for the extra risks which the appearance of cold weather may create. We need in New-York all the protection against conflagration we can get, and no judicious efforts for this purpose, on the part of insurance companies or anybody else, can possibly be superfluous.

THE AMENITIES OF TRAVEL.

That erratic disciple of the peripatetic philosophy whom DE QUINCEY celebrates under the *soubriquet* of "Walking" STEWART, made it his boast that, in the course of extensive travels which brought him into contact with the most savage tribes, he had never carried a weapon of any sort for his protection. He asserted, further, that any other man could safely do the same, who could make the savages understand that he threw himself unreservedly upon their forbearance. This is a much more agreeable view of human nature than most travelers give us, and, we fear, must be taken with that grain of salt which travelers' stories usually need to make them wholesome. Certainly "Walking" STEWART never traveled in Missouri. If he had, he would have found that the savages who waylay railway trains throughout that Arcadian region were of sterner stuff than any he had hitherto encountered in his wanderings, and that their tempers were to be softened by nothing less persuasive than powder and ball.

As a sample of what might have been this too confiding philosopher's reception, take the actual experience of the passengers on a Missouri train a few nights since. About four miles beyond a place called Holden, the engineer discovered obstructions on the track, and reversed his engine barely in time to escape destruction. At the same moment the rear car was boarded by a dozen "natives" of the surrounding country, armed to the teeth, who announced that they were in pursuit of certain horse-thieves, and would, therefore, proceed to search the train. The conductor, however, who seems to have differed in toto from "Walking" STEWART'S method of reasoning, concisely informed the would-be searchers that their proposed investigation could not be carried out on his train, and added his shrewd suspicion that they were no better than horse-thieves themselves. With that he requested such of the passengers as were of his mind, and armed, to stand by him at one end of the car, while the "investigators" held possession of the other. When pistols were counted on either side, it was found that fifteen were on the side of the conductor, while less than a dozen backed the cause of enlightenment or horse-thievery, as the case may be. Under this disparity of forces, the new-comers thought it prudent to retire, but they did not get away without still further discouragement and grief. Their leader being so ill-advised as to vent his disappointment in promiscuous abuse of the passengers, one of the ladies remonstrated with a revolver, so effectually that the orator's eloquence was at once and forever cut short. Still another fell under the shower of bullets that followed their undignified and rapid flight, and altogether it seems likely that searching railway-trains for horse-thieves will for some time be regarded in that part of the country as one of the least wholesome of employments.

Perhaps the most curious part of the affair is the naïve confession of the conductor, who seems to have behaved remarkably well, "that they have been greatly troubled on the road by this and other gangs this year, but the facts have been suppressed for fear of injuring the travel on the road." If the gangs had been suppressed, instead of the facts, the patrons of the road would have much more reason to be grateful. The issue of the conflict at Holden shows how little is to be feared from such banditti when they are met with a prompt and unflinching resolution. Yet no man traveling in the peaceful pursuit of business or pleasure, in the midst of a civilized land, cares to make of himself a moving arsenal, or to engage at every stage or two of his journey in a hand-to-hand battle with armed marauders. It is part of the duty of the railway company to protect its passengers from just such dangers, and this is certainly not to be achieved by suppressing the knowledge of their existence, "for fear of injuring the travel on the road."

Even for Missouri, paradise of horse-thieves, of lynchers, of railway-wreckers, of all ruffianism and lawlessness, as it is, an outrage such as this, at this stage of the world's progress, seems bad enough. What shall we say at finding it repeated *in petto* in our Metropolis? On Sunday evening a gang of pickpockets boarded a Hudson River train, near this City. They were recognized by the conductor and ordered off the cars, but refused to leave. Like his Western brother, the conductor thereupon appealed to the passengers, who responded to his call, and, after a vigorous struggle, in which pistols were drawn and fired, the ruffians were driven from the train. In both of these cases the conductors set a pattern for their fellows which ought to be strictly followed. In all similar affairs the passengers are generally willing, and even eager, to rally for their own protection, and all they lack is competent leadership. Where that is found in the person of a resolute conductor the result is seldom doubtful. But if the dangers of railway traveling are to multiply in this undesirable ratio, it is probable that another feature of "Walking" STEWART'S philosophy will become as fashionable as the one already alluded to will be the reverse, and that the traveler of the future, after buckling about his waist a belt full of revolvers, will boldly set forth on foot. Or it may be that in Missouri, at least, he will journey in caravans under armed escort, or, as in Arabia, under a safeguard from the chief of one of the marauding bands. Before that comes to pass, however, we trust that the lynchers of that admirable State may get after the railway bandits, and the two pests destroy each other after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats.

SUMMER-NIGHT GHOSTS.

The crop of ghosts this Summer has been more than usually abundant. According to the industrious chroniclers of the rural press, nearly every State in the Union has had a fair supply. In the matter of novelty, however, Pennsylvania has been the most fortunate. The Newburyport ghost, as will be remembered, took the shape of a school-boy; flattened its nose against the window-glass after the manner of the rebellious pupil, and remained in that interesting position while the dust-pan and broom executed a waltz in the school-room, to the extreme discomfort of the teacher. The "wicked boy," it is true, frequently varied the amusement by sending pots and pans flying rather promiscuously without allowing "himself" to be seen; but "his" most astonishing freaks have been commonplace in comparison to the doings of the Pennsylvania ghost. The habit of the latter, it appears, has been to "scare persons almost to death" by noiselessly making footprints before and behind them like those which might be left in soft earth after the "fourteen" shoe of a three-hundred-pound man. This has been done under the very noses of several persons who "resolved" themselves into a special committee to test the accuracy of the reporter's statements. To be certain that they should not become the victims of some cruel practical joker, the members of the Committee proceeded with their work back to back. The foot-prints were made around them almost immediately after they had formed a circle. There were no unearthly howlings, no whirlwind, and no rustling of drapery. The ghost promptly appeared on the ground, made foot-prints of giant size, and having done so much, withdrew, leaving them for the investigators to examine as best they could. The spirit "mejums," as may be supposed, as a result of the experiments, have been driving a brisk trade, giving "sittings" to those simple-minded Pennsylvanians who have failed to learn from the Committee the object of the tracks in question; but, so far, none of them seem to have offered any satisfactory information relative to the mystery.

The opportunity furnished for a plausible reading of the signs has been taken advantage of by no one, a fact which shows plainly enough that the "mejums" of the Keystone State have no originality. What, for instance, could be easier than to give to these foot-prints in the sand the significance of a warning, say from the spirit of the founder of the State, to the ambitious men of Philadelphia to make haste less rapidly, and not to sink their money in building and equipping a fleet of steam-ships to be blocked in the ice of the Delaware? A few words about the Centennial Commemoration in this connection would also have been appropriate. The Liberal Republicans might likewise have been induced to see in it a warning. If need be, the tracks might have been lengthened so as to take in the unfortunate Democratic Party and the Philadelphia "Ring." But, of course, it is now too late to try and solve the "mystery" in this way, and the mediums will have to lament over their short-sightedness, as well as their total lack of enterprise.

Michigan has also an interesting ghostly visitor. On what is called the Fort street line of street-cars, at Detroit, night after night during the past few weeks, the last car on the home trip, if we are to believe the testimony of several conductors and drivers, has been haunted by a ghost, which appears in the form of a closely-veiled lady, clad in Winter garments, which glides into a seat while the horses are on the trot, and rides until the fare is demanded, when it vanishes before the outstretched hand of the conductor, and is seen no more for the night. The first conductor who testified that he had seen the "mysterious lady," in describing "her," was careful to say that his hair stood on end when he found that "she" had faded away. The driver's hair did not follow the example of the conductor's, for the reason that it was cut too closely; but he felt the usual "creeping sensation" up the spine and over the scalp, and the reporter took this fact as a decided corroboration of the conductor's testimony. Now, of course, it would be very wrong to insinuate—although it is difficult to avoid doing so—that the conductors and drivers of the last cars might have got up this ghost story on purpose to increase the traffic of the road. Heretofore it was a rare occurrence to have more than one or two passengers on the home route; but the ghost "excitement" has served to increase the number considerably.

The ghostly manifestations that are said to have been made in other places consisted chiefly of bell-ringing, table-turning, howling, door-slapping, and "prancing in the gutters, on the roof-tops, like demon tom-cats"—none having really been so extraordinary as to merit more than a passing notice. Taken altogether, the Summer has been a very favorable one for investigators of spiritual phenomena, and deserves to rank with the most prolific Winter they have had since 1848.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

AN EXCURSION TO-MORROW—THE ELEVENTH WARD CHILDREN GOING TO ORIENTAL GROVE.

To-morrow the thirteenth of THE TIMES excursions for poor children will be given, when the boys and girls living in the tenement neighborhoods of the Eleventh Ward will go to Oriental Grove, on Long Island. The tickets for this picnic will be distributed to-day by Police Capt. Michael J. Murphy, at the Union Market Station-house, notice to that effect having been given yesterday. The children will be assembled at the Police Station to-morrow morning by Capt. Murphy and his subordinates, and the column will be formed and set in motion at 8 o'clock. When the proper number are safely embarked the tug and barge will proceed up the East River and the Sound to the Grove. The usual programme of arrangements will be followed, and the customary bill of fare provided. The Governor's Island Band is engaged, and a large escort of police has been ordered by the Commissioners.

On Wednesday next, Sept. 3, the fourteenth and last excursion will take place, when the children of that part of the Seventeenth Ward, known as "Mackerelville," will be given a holiday. The boys and girls are to be gathered together by Capt. Edward Walsh, and they will be taken to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson, opposite Yonkers.

The following additional contributions are duly acknowledged:

B.	$5 00
P.	5 00
J. P.	5 00
E. F. G.	1 00
Total	$16 00
Previously recorded	9,899 18
Aggregate of Fund	$9,915 18
Expended to date	8,231 73
Balance in hand	$1,683 35

THE GOLD-ROOM AND ITS EVIL RESULTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My communication of the 22d inst., on the subject of the "Responsibility of Bank Directors in Aiding the Gold Conspirators," having provoked considerable discussion in business circles, which has already resulted in the refusal of three of our leading banks to lend money upon gold, it has occurred to me that now is an opportune time to discuss the question of the value of the Gold Exchange to the business interests of New-York, and to ascertain whether our merchants, in transacting business through its brokers, are not fostering a viper whose fangs are filled with virulent poison to the interests of the whole country.

The Gold-room had its origin not so much in the wants of the business community as in a sentiment of hostility to the Government of the United States (and a desire to profit by its misfortunes) existing in the minds of a few unprincipled men. During the war, through the manipulations of these men, gold values were inordinately advanced and the Government was compelled to obtain money by selling its obligations at what to any other nation would have been a ruinous rate of discount; so that it is perfectly safe to say that through the manipulations of the disloyal spirits of the Gold-room the national debt was enhanced at least $1,000,000,000. With the close of the war these malcontents would have been without occupation but for a feeling on the part of our merchants that the price of gold would continue declining until it reached par, and consequently it was good judgment and sound policy to defer buying to meet their wants until the last moment. Thus many of them became large borrowers of gold, and, to use a Wall-street phrase, kept themselves continually "short of the market." Here the same unprincipled men saw their opportunity to again make money from the necessities of the business community—gold corners were inaugurated, and merchants were made either to pay ruinous rates for their loans of gold or buy from the cliques at exorbitant prices, which condition of affairs has continued until the present time. Thus it is seen that for thirteen years the business interests of this nation of 40,000,000 of people have been at the mercy of the Gold Exchange, a corporation composed of probably 400 men. Values have been depressed or inflated as they willed, and the man of business, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer have each in their turn been compelled to pay tribute. The results of the establishment of the Gold-room may be thus summed up:

1. Untold injury to the credit of the Government, as seen in an enormously depreciated currency.

2. Enormous increase of national, State, and corporation debts, from the reduced purchasing power of our currency, thereby entailing upon posterity a large increase of interest obligations.

3. A continual unsettled condition of business affairs growing out of fluctuating values, and a forcing of legitimate business into speculative channels.

In view of these facts business men should awaken to a knowledge of the power they possess to remedy this great evil; let the merchants of the nation petition their Representatives in Congress for a remedy, and that remedy will be soon forthcoming.

WORTH STREET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFFAIRS AT WALLACK'S.

After a prosperous run, "Mimi," which has been given at Wallack's for two months, made way, last evening, for a fresh programme. Mr. Boucicault then appeared in "Used Up" and in "Kerry," and an audience that filled the theatre in every part enjoyed the two works. Mr. Boucicault, who is a consummate comedian, represented *Sir Charles Coldstream*, in the first-named piece, with great ease and naturalness. The personage, however, was hardly so elegant and polished as most people expect him to be; and, although *Sir Charles Coldstream's* adventures were depicted very effectively, we do not think the personation will be classed among Mr. Boucicault's most successful efforts. No reflection of this kind is to be made upon his picture of *Kerry*, in the play bearing that title. "Kerry," which was done at Booth's Theatre last season, and which is a free adaptation, be it said, of Mme. De Girardin's exquisite "La Joie fait Peur," proves a richer field for Mr. Boucicault's labors; his sketch of the trusty old servant is impressive in no common degree, and a very elaborate and finished performance. Mr. Boucicault was, of course, warmly applauded throughout the evening, and was, moreover, called before the curtain. He will fill the same rôles until further notice, and it is quite likely that their attractiveness will postpone a change of bill for a long while, as the entertainment at Wallack's is the only comedy entertainment to be at present enjoyed in the City.

OBITUARY.

COUNT MANDERSTROEM.

The announcement is made to-day in a telegraphic dispatch from Stockholm, of the death of Count Manderstroem, the Swedish statesman. Christopher Roger Louis, Count of Manderstroem, was born at Stockholm in 1806, and first became known beyond the comparative seclusion of Swedish politics as Minister to France, which post he was filling when summoned by King Oscar to take charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs as Minister of State, in March, 1858. On the accession of Charles XV., he was continued in office and retained his position until June, 1868. During these ten years, Count Manderstroem contributed largely to the progress and reform accomplished in the Kingdom. He afterward assumed the direction of the College of Commerce, and was appointed Chamberlain to the King. He was decorated with all the great orders of Europe, and was made a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France. Count Manderstroem gave expression to his literary tastes by various publications, among which was a *Collection of Unedited Documents Relating to the History of Sweden During the Reign of Gustavus III.*, published in Paris, in two volumes, octavo, in 1847 and 1849. This work was written in French, and but a few copies of it were printed. It was partially translated into Swedish by the author in 1851. He was also the writer of several biographies, of which but a few copies were printed.

HON. DAVID BURNETT, OF NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Judge David Burnett, a venerable and much-respected citizen of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday afternoon, aged about seventy-two years. He was one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the country, having started the Paterson *Intelligencer* forty-eight years ago. He had held the offices of Judge and Surrogate of the County, and was formerly Cashier of the People's and other now defunct banks.

EXTORTIONS AT NIAGARA.

The systematic extortion practiced on visitors to Niagara is evoking growls of indignation from all quarters. The approaches to the Falls, it appears, are now so completely fenced in that no view can be obtained of them without the payment of an admission fee. The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives a list of some of the charges made for permission to see Niagara from various commanding points:

First, you enter Prospect Park on the American side, charge 20 cents; descending the plane to the foot of the American Fall, 25 cents; crossing the ferry, 25 cents; to Goat Island, 50 cents; to the Cave of the Winds, $1 50; crossing the Suspension Bridge, 25 cents, in addition to carriage-hire of 25 cents; under Horseshoe Falls, $2; Prince of Wales' Tower, 50 cents; Burning Springs, 40 cents; Tower at Lundy's Lane, 50 cents; Whirlpool, 50 cents; Whirlpool Rapids, 50 cents; Tower on Suspension Bridge, 25 cents; making about $7 50, exclusive of carriage-hire, which may safely be put down at $4, making an aggregate of $13 50, to which must be added hotel charges, say $5 per day, and you have $18 50 as the cost of a day's sojourn at Niagara. These gross swindlings of visitors, adds the writer, are working their legitimate results. During the past Summer the number of visitors has greatly decreased—all, it is thought, owing to the countless extortions practiced upon those who are unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of the harpies who dwell there.

THE EXPLORATION OF PALESTINE.

The Damascus correspondent of the *London Herald* gives an account of the work done by Lieut. Conder, R. E., and his party, who are engaged in carrying out the objects of the Palestine Exploration Fund. They have not, he says, been "digging up Moabite stones or other sensational objects," but have done some good solid work. Of the 6,000 square miles to be surveyed, 1,800 are now completed, or three-elevenths of the whole area. The following are a few of their most recent discoveries: 1. Site of an unknown Jewish town. 2. Identification (probable) of Ecbatana. 3. Three groups of finely-finished tombs, superior to the tomb of the Kings at Jerusalem; one of them has a kind of emanal and fresco inside. 4. Five fourth-century convents hitherto unknown, with walls still standing. 5. Four other convents in a less perfect state of preservation. The following places have also been recently visited and surveyed. Athlit has been carefully surveyed and drawings made of its buildings for the first time. Cesarea has been carefully explored, plans made of all its buildings, and its aqueduct traced and examined for six miles. The temple has also been identified. Jimmath-Serah, the birthplace of Joshua, has been identified at Tibney. Plans have been made of Joshua's tomb, which was shown in the days of Jerome. Modin has been mapped and sketched, and plans made of the tombs of the Maccabees. Full details of all ruins are noted on the spot, such as the size of stones, character of mortar; and the architecture receives special attention, careful measurement being always made. Drawings are always made of the capitals and cornices. In this exhaustive manner every ruin in the country is treated, and already over 300 towns have been so noted.

MERCHANT SCIENTISTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "There is in Hamburg a mercantile house as devoted to the interests of science as to those of trade. Messrs. Godeffroy, South Sea merchants, employ their fleet of five-and-twenty merchantmen not only to carry on their business, but to obtain information of all kinds relating to the geography, ethnology, and natural history of the South Sea Islands and Australia for a periodical published by them from time to

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

GLEN EYRIE, COLORADO SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873.

Two weeks have gone by, with the usual bright, bewildering swiftness of Summer days spent in Colorado. They have left no written record but in our memory, pictures grander and more brilliant than Rembrandt or Turner ever painted.

In our journey from Fort Hays to Denver we had the honor of traveling on the same train with the Common Council of Philadelphia, who are recruiting after their severe municipal labors and disporting themselves in the far West. A certain indescribable air of pomp and circumstance was diffused over the whole train, and we made bold enough to take to ourselves a goodly share, having once dwelt in that red brick and white marble Arcadia which lieth between the Delaware and Schuylkill. We rushed into and out of every loneliest station with a hurrah, and started up the meditative jack-rabbit and made a stir among the prairie-dogs on our way. These last small citizens of the plains seemed to regard the passing of the great excursion-train as something devised for their especial entertainment, as they came out in full force and wore a mildly-curious look, as they watched our progress through their populous old boroughs. Among the excursionists were several sportsmen, or men and boys, equipped for sport, and bent on killing something. These mighty hunters stationed themselves on the platforms, pistols and shot-guns in hand, as though expecting to see the savage buffalo come prancing up, ready to be immolated on the altar of civic renown; or the graceful antelope come frisking by, inviting an honorable death. But as these came not, the city magnates and their young scions were compelled to fall back on the prairie-dogs—those virtuous, industrious little creatures, whom no man slaughters except from dire necessity or utter wantonness. All the afternoon, till the envious shades of night shut down on their manly sport, they popped away at these harmless little householders, standing on the sacred thresholds of their peaceful homes. One polite gentleman expressed some anxiety lest the ladies of our car should be alarmed by the firing, and we frankly confessed that we were frightened—rather more so than the prairie-dogs. Those amiable creatures seemed to take each innocuous discharge in good part, evidently regarding it as a military salute—standing up stiff and straight to receive it, and still standing up stiff and straight after the smoke cleared away. Some seemed to me to take a devotional attitude, as though giving thanks that their enemies were the Common Council of Philadelphia, and not sportsmen.

On that afternoon we saw a large herd of buffalo moving slowly in the far distance, like a low-lying, thunderous cloud. Tremendous was the excitement among the Philadelphians at the sight. Later we saw a smaller herd, much nearer to us, yet keeping at a safe distance. In front of them went plunging along a mighty old leader. To us, ever "gazing from afar off," he was a formidable object; yet we felt safe, for had he come nearer, had he charged on us, there was a small boy on the rear platform, with a terrible little shot-gun, who would have been ready for him.

We stopped only a short time in Denver, but long enough to see that the wonderful city of the plains was growing at its old rate—stretching up and out in all directions. The trees too had grown perceptibly and were generally flourishing in spite of a deplorable insufficiency of water.

One long delightful drive we took, with good friends of a year ago, who we were surprised and affected to find had not forgotten us amid the wild whirl and whirr of life in this gay, gallant "young rapid" of a city. From the beautiful green bluffs we looked over the town and plain, and away to the long wondrous mountain range, glorified with the radiant colors and solemnized with the grand shadows of sunset. It was a scene of enchantment—stupendous, yet wondrous beautiful. There was something unreal, almost unearthly about it. And then the air—ah, the air! So life-giving, so divinely pure, yet so balmy and soothing, and solacing and all-satisfying, flowing down the shining heights of the vast mountain land, in strong, sweet rivers of inexhaustible refreshment and delight. It was heaven come down to us. How our hearts yearned pityingly toward poor, dear friends, panting through sultry, insufferable evenings in Eastern cities, country resorts, and fashionable watering-places.

Denver is uncommonly full of invalids this Summer. They wisely linger here for a while, instead of making directly for the mountains, and they can now linger here very comfortably and pleasantly, as good hotels and boarding-houses are no longer rare. We stopped at the Halton House, the home-like hostelry which first received me two years ago. But the city entertained the Common Council of Philadelphia at the Munger, a handsome, new hotel, which is the fashion at present. Denver is a city of hotels. They spring up like mushrooms, every season, and it is impossible to keep count of them.

I do not think that there is in America seventy-five miles of more charming railroad travel than the route between Denver and Colorado Springs, over the Denver and Rio Grande narrow-gauge road. Grand mountains and castellated rocks on one side, and rolling plains on the other, are constantly assuming new aspects of grandeur and loveliness. Now you are turned quite away from the great heights, and you see nothing but green and flowery pasture lands, with here and there a narrow, winding stream, almost hidden by luxuriant willows, cotton-woods and beautiful wild vines, when suddenly lordly Pike's Peak looms into view, or the stately, recumbent shape of old Cheyenne.

Colorado Springs, which, by the way, should be called Colorado Springs Station, as the famous mineral springs are really five miles away, has a matchless situation from which to behold and study the mountains in all their marvelous changes of light and shade, of cloud and color.

The birth and growth of these new Colorado towns are marvels and miracles. Indeed, they can hardly be said to be born at all, but like unto Adam, the first *adobe* construction of which we have any record, to spring from the gray dust into lusty young manhood at the start. For instance, Colorado Springs, the capital of Fountain Colony, now only two years old, has about 500 buildings and nearly 2,000 inhabitants. It has assumed not only a respectable, but a pleasant and picturesque appearance. Above the bluffs, upon a beautiful table-land, it is laid out in long, broad avenues, which are already planted with thousands of flourishing trees. I was utterly astonished by the number of fine, large houses and pretty cottages. There are also several handsome churches, one boasting—if so godly an edifice can boast—the first and only spire in the Territory. It is very tall and very slender, and, like a Puritan preacher, points the way to heaven in a sharp and unmistakable way. There is also in course of construction a very beautiful stone church—Episcopal—and a school-house that is to cost not less than $15,000. So we come on, morally and æsthetically. Hotels, stores, and banks there are, sufficient for the day, and of good appearance; in short, it is one of the busiest, brightest towns in the Territory, and, through this excellent colony system, has attracted to it a remarkably fine class of people. Say what we will, in the enthusiasm of Summer visiting and jaunting, of this strange, wild, beautiful land, it is so far beyond what people in general consider the bounds of civilization, that an isolated residence here, even in the garden of the gods, were, at the best, but a magnificent exile. The only way for families to come comfortably to settle outside the towns is to band together with other families, and come as a ready-made neighborhood. The courage to grapple with the strangeness and loneliness of ranch life comes by degrees, however. At first, the Fountain colonists were disposed to huddle together and cuddle down about the big hotel and the Post Office—to be where they could hear the rush of the train, and the pit-pat, Æolian music of the telegraph wires—but they are now scattering in all directions and cultivating the out-lying lands. There are still good openings here, as in other Colorado colonies, for skilled mechanics, and for merchants of all sorts, and for manufacturers of almost every commodity except intoxicating liquors. Those bent on such like alcoholic and diabolic avocations will have to choose some other field of operations. Certainly by far the most inviting hungry business opening hereabouts is for the farmer—not the theoretical, poetical gentleman farmer, but the genuine, practical, honest, hard-working husbandman. Market gardeners are also needed, and if our men do not come soon, the Celestials, those "wise men from the East," will leap into this particular opening and fill it completely. Perhaps the most interesting institution of the colony is an experimental garden, laid out and planted by the Company only a few months since. In this plot of ground a great variety of trees, grains, and vegetables are growing and flourishing mightily. In some of the farm lands of the colony there is need of more and larger irrigating ditches. As yet there are no Artesian wells, but the experiment will doubtless soon be tried, and so near the mountains there is the fairest prospect of success.

Manitou, where the mineral springs are, lies near the mouth of the lovely Cañon of the Fountain, or *Fontaine qui Bouille*, one of the brightest, deepest, swiftest, gladdest of Rocky Mountain streams. It is a charming spot, green and cool, sheltered from the fiercest winds and suns. As yet, it has few buildings except hotels and cottages. These are full to overflowing, and have been so for more than two months. A large new hotel is greatly needed here, and will doubtless be built before another season.

The new Government trail to Pike's Peak, by the way of Bear Creek Cañon, is just about finished, and will add greatly to the attraction of this wonderful region. Parties make the ascent by the old trail nearly every day; but it is a very fatiguing expedition, involving the necessity, for two or three miles, of the toughest sort of climbing. By the new trail, you can ride to the very summit. The improvement is obvious to all concerned—save, perhaps, the poor ponies and pack-mules. But they are prejudiced. A strong stone building is to be erected on the summit, in which four or five enthusiastic star-gazers and weather-sharps are to spend the coming Winter. It will be a brave and an exalted, but an inexpressibly dreary, and an awfully slow life. In their sublime isolation, when the great storms are upon them, and about them, and underneath them—when the world seems entombed in white silence, and the cold stars "peep through the blanket" of the snow—the poor fellows will be in doubt whether they are nearer to heaven or Dante's frozen hell. But what a glorious place to escape from bores and duns, and to be secure from the visits of country cousins and the tax-gatherer, and from surprise-parties!

A DISGRACE TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Harrison, President of the Philadelphia Board of Public Charities, has made a terrible report on the condition of the almshouse of the County of Delaware, an establishment situated just outside the limits of the City of Philadelphia. From his statement it would appear that insane patients are kept in this almshouse in a way which recalls the worst horrors of the Bedlams of past times. No attention is paid to cleanliness, to ventilation, or any of the conveniences which a civilized being might require. The result is thus described: "So lost to all sense of decency have the insane in this hospital become, by reason of the failure on the part of those in authority to encourage a proper appreciation of self-respect among the inmates, that their habits are precisely like those of a brute. Consequently many of them are kept naked in their cells, from which they are drawn out each morning to be cleaned and their rooms put in order. The filthiest part of the litter, for their bedding consists wholly of straw, is then removed and its place supplied with a similar quantity of the fresh material, when they are returned to their disgusting dens, there to pass another period of solitary wretchedness in an atmosphere whose odor exceeds in offensiveness anything which the imagination can conceive. Through the gradual enfeebling of the higher attributes of their natures, some of these people come to be regarded by the other inmates as mere animals, and the women of the establishment look upon these naked men simply as they would look upon a horse or hog. I am told that frequently two of the female inmates of this insane hospital are called upon to clean these men each morning as they are drawn out from their cells."

A "WOLF BOY."

An interesting child, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately made his appearance at Lucknow. The *Pioneer* reports the arrival there of "a novelty in the shape of a wolf boy." This young gentleman, who is now undergoing a process of taming in a lunatic asylum, was, it is said, carried off by wolves when an infant, and has remained with them until a short time ago, when caught and recognized by his parents. His family, however, can hardly be congratulated on his restoration to their bosom, for his education in the wolf nursery (which, by the way, was purely secular,) seems to have been very defective. His manners are not only disagreeable, but peculiar. At first he walked on all fours, though now he has been induced to walk on his two feet only, like a reasonable being; he has long hair on his head, and his body is much scarred, and he cannot speak, nor can he understand a single word. His parents suffered much inconvenience on his first arrival at home, owing to his frequently attacking and trying to devour them by night; and, indeed, it was owing to his persistence in this unfilial conduct that they were compelled in self-defense to place him under medical surveillance. He also, among other disagreeable habits, tears raw meat to pieces with his teeth, and eats it ravenously like a wild beast, and, moreover, bites and snaps at any one who attempts to touch him.

SUICIDES OF CRIMINALS IN SWITZERLAND.

There exists in Switzerland, as is well known, says the *Swiss Times*, a very convenient method of getting rid of malefactors and troublesome persons in general—namely, by sending them over the frontier. There is, however, another custom, almost equally prevalent, by which the unfortunate criminal often seeks to spare the authorities all further trouble with reference to them—that is, by committing suicide. These suicides of prisoners in their cells are of frequent occurrence; and often manifest culpable neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to search culprits before locking them up in prison. A few days ago an Italian priest, who was required by his Government, was being conveyed over the Splügen, when, having to be locked up there overnight, he released his conductors from further anxiety about him by cutting his throat with a razor which he had secreted in his clothes. This morning we have received an account of a woman who was condemned at Dissentis to several months' imprisonment for stealing silver plate. She was locked up for the night prior to being taken to the cantonal jail at Coire. Both she and her cell are said to have been carefully searched before she was left for the night, yet in the morning, when the gendarme went to summon her to accompany him to the latter place, he found the cell full of smoke and the prisoner a corpse. She had found some means of asphyxiating herself.

A JOURNEY UNDER CHLOROFORM.

The London *Lancet*, of Aug. 15, says: "A novel, very interesting, and useful application of chloroform has just been made by Dr. Squarey, of the Soho Hospital. A lady had been subjected to an examination under chloroform on Tuesday last. The husband of the patient wished to move her as soon as possible to her home at Norwood, but in her then condition of pain and exhaustion a journey was out of the question. The advisability of her return being strongly urged by her friends, it was proposed to perform the journey under chloroform, and this was actually accomplished on Wednesday. The patient was anæsthetized in her bed in George street, Hanover square, having no knowledge of her impending journey. She was then carried down-stairs and placed in an invalid-carriage, driven to her home at Norwood, and taken out and carried up-stairs to her own bed, without at any time actually recognizing she was on her way home. The journey occupied an hour and a half, and the patient was under chloroform about two hours."

FUTURE OF SPAIN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ESPARTERO—A PLEA FOR THE SON OF THE EX-QUEEN.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has had an interview with Espartero. The letter describing it is dated Logrono, Aug. 4, and it runs thus:

"As for Espartero, both the Republicans and Alfonsinos are fighting for him. The Republicans, sure of his Liberal opinions, vehemently asseverate that he is on the point of proceeding to Madrid, while the Junta of Public Safety in Logrono have elected him honorary President of their august corporation, and have pompously put forth his name in their 'manifesto.' The Alfonsinos, determined not to be behindhand, couple his name with Serrano, and vow that the two together will conjure up an army, place Don Alfonso—the Prince of Asturias—on the throne, and restore peace and happiness to 'disemboweled Spain,'—which is now the fashionable phrase. Hence, to ascertain the truth of these reports—for all parties in Spain tell so many lies that, to use a Hibernicism, it is impossible to say which may be true—I came to Logrono with a letter of introduction to the Duke, and duly presented myself at his residence in the Calle San Agostin, a massive building, with an immense coat of arms over the gateway heavily sculptured in stone and reaching nearly to the roof. Walking up-stairs, I found the Duke and the Duchess taking their post-prandial coffee in a long saloon, in the centre of which stood a billiard-table of colossal dimensions. Both welcomed me very cordially, the Duchess, with the last number of the *Illustrated London News* in her hand, at once opening the conversation in English. She is tall, stout (as are all Spanish ladies from the age of twenty-five years upward,) and seems to carry all the honors of the house upon her shoulders. Espartero himself—el Rey De Logrono, as he is called—is of medium height, and does not appear more than sixty-five years of age, although he is now in his eighty-third. I asked him for his opinion on the present state of affairs.

'That is a wide subject,' he remarked, smiling. 'Suppose you ask me some definite question?'

'Well,' I replied, 'let us begin with the actual Republic. What chances has it of life? Is a Spanish Republic possible?'

'Yes,' replied the Duke, 'under two conditions. First of all, if all the nobility and wealthy classes become absentee landlords and choose to live in perpetual exile; and secondly, if all the Intransigentes are drowned in their own blood. Then a Republic might be possible, in so far that all Spain would split up into little municipalities, who would either eat each other up or be devoured by the first adventurer who could command a homogeneous army. You see therefore what likelihood there is of an enduring Republic in Spain. The greatest characteristic of a Spaniard is his desire for personal independence. No one trusts the other. Each province is different in character to the other, and a voluntary unity of action is impossible. This independence generates a vast amount of egotism and mistrust of others, and hence the dissensions and secessions on all sides. Who is there to defend the Republic? Troops there are none worthy of the name. You have the volunteers, you will say. The volunteers are divided into two classes, the respectable citizens and the *canaille*. The former have enrolled themselves only to obtain possession of the arms and the power of defending their houses, property, and lives in case of an attack by the Carlists or Intransigentes. The *canaille* have taken to arms for possible plunder and diurnal rations and pesetas. The few who have really enlisted from patriotic motives are like cream on skim milk, are always outvoted by the others, and are forced to stay behind or proceed on a pillaging raid with the *canaille*. They generally prefer the former. This explains your observation of having seen towns and villages a mile or two distant from each other alternately occupied by Carlists and volunteers, each quietly remaining in their districts, the volunteers because they only want to defend their families and houses, the Carlists because they do not wish to lose their lives in attacking barricades and strongly-fortified houses. As for the army—or what is called by courtesy the army—the few officers who are in command do not resign because they have no private means, and are forced to remain. There is not a single Spanish officer of republican opinions. The men serve for their pay of two pesetas a day and possible pillage, and would just as lief shoot their own officers as the Carlists. There you have my view of the Republic; and, mind, I am as liberal myself as the most liberal man in England. But there is only one way of governing Spain, and that is by the stick. Wield it well and wield it justly, and Spain would be as quiet as England.'

'And do you think Don Carlos will ever be the man to wield it?' I inquired.

'You have seen the Carlists yourself,' he replied, 'both in Catalonia and Navarre; you have seen what they have done with everything in their favor. In every serious affair they have won the day—at Monreal, at Berga, Eraul, Secumberri, Alpens, and Igualada, yet you see them return to the mountains and stay there like a spider in its web until some unfortunate fly of a column tumbles into their power. They do not advance into the country, because first of all the men object to leaving their own province, and secondly because they know they would be beaten in the plains, where all the people are against them. In Leon, Arragon, Castile, and Estramadura even the children cry out, 'Kill them!' as, on the contrary, they bawl out, 'Viva Carlos VII.!' in Navarre. They based their hopes on a reaction in their favor on the part of what remained of the army on the fall of Amadeo. When they saw that they were mistaken they deferred their hopes to the day when the soldiers were dismissed to their homes. Then they were equally disappointed, for those who did not return to their homes—because they had none—remained for pillage and pay, so thoroughly was the army disorganized by the resignation of all the officers who had any authority and energy. Thus the Carlists were thrown entirely on their own resources—to wit: on forces that will not and cannot fight out of their own provinces, and on such funds as are contributed by private persons or levied in the country they are ruining. As to the possible duration of the war, it will continue till all the funds are exhausted and the provinces tired out. It will then degenerate into brigandism, which the people themselves will have to combat. Rest assured, Carlism has as much its natural limits as the vine or the palm. It cannot go beyond. For, besides personal antipathy, Don Carlos has to fight against the conviction which has been steadily gaining strength that the Jesuits are making Spain their last stronghold; and, backward as Spain may be, she will never place herself under Manterola.'

'Then, Don Carlos and the Republic being impossible, there remains but one alternative—chaos, or Don Alfonso, the son of Queen Isabella?'

'His party,' replied Espartero, 'is certainly the most widely diffused, as it is also the most influential; but it is a party that will only use constitutional means to attain power. My own days of action are over, but the traditions of a lifetime can never be effaced. I speak to you with my heart upon my hand. I would welcome any Regent who would give peace to Spain, but I know that he must be of Spanish blood royal. A Prince of Orange, a George of Hanover, would never find a resting place in Spain. A Republic offers too many temptations to personal ambition, for all Spaniards consider themselves equal, and they are equal; but it is the equality of passion, of the knowledge that to-day we live, to-morrow we must die; equality in the perception of things appealing to the imagination and the senses, an equality in the conviction that each one could do as well or better than the other, and an equality in the just pride of their personal valor. As to the proximate chances of the Prince of Asturias, I cannot betray confidences placed in me; but read the signs of the times. With your experience of Spain, you cannot but have remarked the hopefulness of his party; you must have admired their patience; you must have honored their patriotism in refusing to add to the woes of their country by a premature interference.'

The Duke ceased, and the Duchess began asking me about Dona Blanca, when, soon afterward, a messenger entered the room with a couple of telegrams, one announcing the capture of Contreras and his staff by the Frederick Charles, the other that Gen. Turon had eventually consented to take the command in Arragon. I then retired. The result of my visit was of importance, in so far that Espartero himself acknowledged that the Alfonsinos were playing a waiting game only, and that, in his opinion, the Republic would not endure. As for Espartero's taking a leading part in affairs, I do not believe he will stir from Logrono."

TAKING DOWN THE CHIVALRY.

An Atchison, Kan., paper relates the story of a hulking, six-foot customer, who, a few days ago, appeared on the street in that city, causing the timid to tremble, and the Union-loving to quake, by reason of loud mouthings on his part in relation to the war. He was with Stonewall Jackson; had faced the cannon's mouth, and with his good right hand had used his sabre and mowed down the Yankees, as the farmer does the grass. He had killed something less than a thousand niggers, and wasn't through yet. No, Sir, he was "an old-fashioned Democrat," and expected to live long enough to plant many a "Yank" yet. He became quite enthusiastic on the subject, and would have been blowing to this moment probably had not a slender-built man, who once wore the blue, come up at the time. The "nigger" slayer addressed his conversation to him, and there is where he lost himself, for the ex-Union soldier turned and ordered him to instantly clear out. This he refused to do, whereupon the Star Spangled Banner advocate got hold of the star and bar fellow by the collar, and immediately began using his foot, the toe of which seriously disarranged the other's coat-tail. A noise followed each application of leather, that sounded like the coming together of two infuriated rams. The Yankee-killer remarked at every kick, "All right, sir, all right; just let go of me and I'll go." He went.

BROOKLYN'S TREASURY.

RODMAN A DEFAULTER.

$203,000 OF THE CITY FUNDS STOLEN—HOW BROOKLYN'S ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—THE HISTORY OF THE FRAUD.

For several days past rumors have been circulating in Brooklyn to the effect that there had been some heavy defalcations discovered on the part of some one or more of the officials connected with the City Government. It was, however, not until yesterday that these reports could be found to have the slightest foundation in fact, as, notwithstanding repeated inquiries made among those high in authority, the reply hitherto has always been to the effect that there was nothing wrong with the finances of the city. Yesterday these rumors, which have been in circulation more or less ever since the death of Mr. Mills, the late President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the subsequent suspension of that institution, culminated in a positive assertion, on the part of several well-known city officials, that M. T. Rodman, the Deputy City Treasurer, was a defaulter in his accounts with the city to the extent of over $200,000. At first this assertion, in view of the action of Rodman with regard to his late mysterious absence from home and the bold manner which he assumed on his return, was scarcely credited, but it being again and again repeated it continued to gain force, and, at last, belief. Inquiry, too, put it beyond doubt that M. T. Rodman had appropriated or stolen a large sum of the city's moneys.

A TIMES reporter called first upon City Treasurer Sprague, whose deputy Rodman was until recently, for the purpose of obtaining from him a true and substantial statement of the facts surrounding the case. Mr. Sprague, however, although he admitted that a defalcation had just been discovered to the extent of $148,000 in the city funds, which had been abstracted by Rodman, stated that he was unable to give any further particulars. He said that Controller Schroeder was in possession of all the facts, and would furnish the required information. Finding that nothing further was to be obtained from Mr. Sprague, the reporter next visited the Controller.

In answer to the questions put to him, Mr. Schroeder said that it was unquestionably true that M. T. Rodman, the late Deputy Treasurer, and Ex-Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, had misappropriated $148,000 of the city funds, which had been intrusted to him in his official capacity. This sum was made up as follows: $50,000 belonging to the Board of Education, of which he was Deputy Treasurer ex officio, and $98,000 belonging to the general city fund. The discovery, he said, had resulted from an investigation of the various bank accounts and Rodman's books, by which it appeared that Rodman had made fictitious and false entries, showing the correct balances that should be due to the city by the banks, while on obtaining certificates from these banks it became at once manifest that he had embezzled the amounts mentioned in place of paying them in to the city's credit. He was enabled to do this by his connection with the Brooklyn Trust Company, as it was there that the sums above mentioned were supposed to have been deposited. It appears to have been his practice for some time to make weekly statements of the condition of the City Treasury, but which now are proved to have been false. He would, it seems, on receiving money from the city put it in his pocket, enter it upon the city books as having been paid in to the Trust Company, and fail to make any entry in the books of that concern. By being Secretary, as before stated, he was thus enabled to so doctor his accounts as almost to defy detection. His statements to the Controller were made as "Deputy Treasurer," and not as "Secretary" of the Trust Company, which otherwise would be held responsible for the amounts. Mr. Schroeder further said that last year he desired the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer to furnish him with a weekly statement of the balances in the banks, and as an extra precaution, that in addition thereto that the statement should be accompanied by a certificate from the cashier or other officials of the institutions where the city funds might be deposited, setting forth that the amounts called for by the statement were actually deposited. The following communication was addressed to the Treasurer and his deputy at the time mentioned:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1872.

C. A. Sprague, Esq., City Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: To enable me to comply with the requirements of section 4, of chapter 882, laws of 1872, as per copy below, I have to request that you will furnish me with a statement showing the amount of money in the City Treasury at the beginning of the month of July, 1872, the aggregate receipts from all sources, and the aggregate disbursements during said month; also the balance remaining at the close of business on the last day of said month, and in what bank or banks the money is deposited.

Accompanying such statements, and in support thereof, I will thank you to furnish a certificate of each bank in the form prescribed herewith, setting forth the amount so deposited with them respectively.

The statement called for as above will embrace all moneys on your hands or under your control as City Treasurer, including the amount for interest on city bonds and certificates of indebtedness. But it will not include the moneys belonging to the sinking fund deposited with the Brooklyn Trust Company, and subject to the exclusive control of the Commissioners of said fund. Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

Form of certificate to be given by depositaries of city moneys:

——— National Bank.

$—

We hereby certify that at the close of business, on ———, 187—, the sum of ——— dollars, was on deposit in the ——— Bank of the City of Brooklyn, belonging to the corporation of said city.

———, Cashier.

———, Book-keeper.

P. S.—I have given instructions to have a moderate supply of blanks, printed similar to the above, for your use (Signed,) F. A. S.

This plan, had it been carried out, the Controller said, would at once have shown any deficiency or discrepancy in the amount received by the Treasurer's department and the amount deposited, and thus would have precluded any possibility of such a robbery as has been perpetrated by Rodman. This plan, however, the Controller says, did not meet with Rodman's approval, he taking a high hand and remarking that he considered, as did Mr. Sprague, he said, that it was a reflection on his honesty and probity, and, further, that as both Mr. Sprague and himself were under bonds to the city which would secure them against any loss, he would not comply with the wish of Mr. Schroeder, as he did not intend to ask Carhuis or other officials to vouch for the money he paid in on the city account. Mr. Sprague, the Controller says, now wishes he had acceded to the adoption of the plan suggested, as he would have saved himself all the annoyance, and, above all, the loss which at present falls upon him.

The Controller, when questioned as to the possibility of any loss accruing to the City, stated that so far as the City is concerned, no loss is likely to be sustained, as the matter had already been arranged between himself and Mr. Sprague, and the bondsmen of that gentleman and those who went surety for Rodman. Mr. Sprague, he stated, had handed over all his property and effects to his bondsmen, who had, in conjunction with those of Rodman, covenanted to pay the amount of the deficiency. This sum (viz., $148,000) he expected would be handed over before the end of the week. Mr. Sprague, he said, had behaved in the most honorable way, and although the loss to him would absorb nearly his whole estate, yet he had not hesitated one moment to give up all he possessed to indemnify the City against the effects of his deputy's wrong doing.

The first suspicion that anything was wrong in the accounts of the Deputy Treasurer seems to have arisen at the time of the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company, when it was determined by the Controller, in conjunction with the Treasurer, to institute an investigation in order to ascertain the indebtedness of the Trust Company to the City. Rodman was notified of what was about to be done, when it appears that he confessed to Treasurer Sprague that he had applied $55,000 of the City money to his own use. He was then asked if that was all, and he solemnly swore that that was the whole extent of his peculations, while at the same time he promised to refund the amount. Upon this Mr. Sprague paid over the $55,000 to the City, and allowed Rodman still to retain his office. This makes Rodman's total defalcation of City funds amount to $203,000, the greater part of which, it is supposed, will fall as a dead loss upon Mr. Sprague. Rodman's bondsmen are six in number, viz.: Messrs. James D. Fish, W. S. Tisdale, Jonah O. Low, Edward Harvey, and Henry Sanger. The name of E. S. Mills also appears on the bond, but as that gentleman is now deceased and his affairs being in the condition so well-known, no benefit is likely to be derived from this source. The bondsmen named are liable to the amount of $50,000.

Mr. Sprague's bondsmen are Henry Sanger, Robert L. Mulford, James Olwell, John Patton, and Wm. C. Kingsley, who are surety for Mr. Sprague to the extent of $100,000. They are, however, not likely to be sufferers on the present occasion, having, as previously stated, been thoroughly indemnified by Mr. Sprague.

So far as can be learned at present, there is no data showing how long the embezzlement by Rodman has been going on, for it appears that up to within the last ten months no regular system of bookkeeping has been pursued in the City Treasurer's office. Mr. Warren, an expert, has, however, been through all the documents and accounts, and has definitely determined the amount short to be as above stated. It is not yet settled as to whether Rodman is to be criminally prosecuted, although he has undoubtedly laid himself open to be so dealt with.

Mr. De Witt, the Corporation Counsel, when questioned upon the subject, read the following extract from the charter, which bears upon the point, viz.: "Section 4. Every embezzlement of money by any officer elected or appointed under this act, or by a clerk, deputy, or assistant of such officer, shall be deemed a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both." It was under an amendment to the act, it appears, that the office of Deputy Treasurer was created, and thereupon Rodman was appointed. The punishment provided is imprisonment for five years in the State Prison, as a maximum, and as a minimum a fine at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. De Witt said that at present no steps had been taken looking toward Rodman's arrest, but he thought that any man who had acted as he had done ought to be made to suffer to the full extent of the law, and he was of opinion that should the Controller succeed, as he expected to do, in collecting the money, that steps would then be taken to bring the guilty party to justice.

Mr. De Witt further stated that he had not seen the City Treasurer since the first discovery had been made of Rodman's frauds, but he understood that Mr. Sprague had given up everything he possessed to make good the deficiency.

A visit was next paid to the residence of Mr. Rodman, but that individual was not to be seen.

It is now generally believed that Mr. Mills, the late President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, was in collusion with Rodman, as it is said that the bank accounts of both show an increase on the same dates agreeing with the amounts taken from the city funds in the case of the $55,000 first taken, and it is presumed that a division was also made on the two last sums of $50,000 and $98,000. This will, however, be determined in the course of the next few days.

Rumors were also prevalent, yesterday afternoon, that defalcations had been discovered in some other of the City Departments, but on inquiry of Controller Schroeder that gentleman said that there was no foundation for such a report, and he believed that all the business and accounts of the various bureaus in the City Hall were perfectly straight and square. He, however, said he was investigating some matters outside of the City Hall, which were under City Government, but until his suspicions were confirmed or proved groundless he must decline to say anything about it, for fear of defeating the ends he had in view. He thought, however, he would be able to say something about the matter by the end of the week. From this and other signs it would therefore appear that some extraordinary developments with regard to the manner in which the business of the City has been heretofore conducted will soon come to light.

It was generally believed last night that M. T. Rodman had been placed under arrest, but, as usual, the police deny that such is the case, nor would any one at Police Head-quarters give information on the subject. Gen. Jourdan and Sergt. Frost, of the detective squad, left Police Head-quarters in a great hurry about 9 o'clock last evening, and proceeded by an indirect route to Rodman's house. About an hour later a person, who in appearance looked very much like Mr. Rodman, was seen to leave Union street in company with Sergt. Frost, and then both entered a carriage and drove off rapidly. The Sergeant, on his return to Police Head-quarters, denied that the man was Mr. Rodman, but at the same time refused to say who he was or where he had been taken.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

AN ELDERLY GERMAN SHOOTS A WOMAN IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE AND ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

A small and neatly-furnished bedroom on the second floor of the house No. 31 Chrystie street was the scene, yesterday evening, of a fearful tragedy, growing out of domestic infelicity and jealousy, which it is feared will result in the death of both the principal actors. The house referred to bears an evil reputation, and is noted on the books at the Police station of the precinct in which it is located as a resort for abandoned women. Three weeks ago a German girl, giving her name as Mary Harnish, and apparently about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age, hired a furnished room in this house, and during her stay was constantly visited by Chas. Schultz, a German, about fifty-four years of age, who supported her, paying the rent for the room which they occupied. He spent a great deal of his time with this girl, and was apparently infatuated with her youth and good looks, and very jealous of any attentions paid to her from other male visitors to the house. Mary had on several occasions told the landlady that her aged lover was very desirous she should marry him, but she would put him off, neither consenting nor refusing, and had determined that she would not marry him, as she was aware that he had a wife living, and, furthermore, that she considered him too old. She also said that she intended to marry a young man who was then in Germany, and whose return she was daily expecting.

Oe Wednesday afternoon Schultz called at the house as usual, and after some little time spent in ordinary conversation, he asked the girl if she intended to marry him. This took place in the presence of the proprietress of the house and a number of the female inmates. Mary laughingly replied that she would not. Schultz thereupon showed considerable excitement, and cried out; "If you don't marry me, I'll shoot you." All the girls laughed at what they considered an idle threat, and this appeared to restore Schultz to good humor, and he soon after joined in the laugh and left the house apparently in a pleasant mood. He called at the house twice yesterday morning, and each time had an interview with Mary, but what passed between them is not known. At 6 o'clock last evening he called again at the house, and, learning that Mary was in her room, he went straight up to the bed-room. On entering the apartment Mary noticed that he looked wild and excited, and, becoming alarmed, she sprang to her feet. Schultz closed the door and placed his back to it. He said, "Mary, are you going to marry me?" The girl said, "No; I will not." Schultz drew a small revolver from his pocket, and remarked, "If you don't marry me, I'll shoot you!" Mary persisted in her refusal to marry him, and Schultz presented the pistol, and fired. The girl threw up her left hand to guard her face, and the ball from the pistol lodged in the fleshy part of the hand. She screamed for help, and Schultz again fired, the bullet entering the girl's throat under the right jaw, and traversing the throat, passed out under the left jaw. She sank speechless to the floor, and Schultz, believing he had killed her, placed the pistol to his ear and fired, the bullet lodging in his head. The screams of the woman and the pistol shots, alarmed the inmates of the house, who rushed into the room, and found both Schultz and the woman lying on the floor. The woman was taken down-stairs, and a surgeon was called in to attend her. Schultz, in the meantime, got up and walked down-stairs. He asked one of the girls for a glass of water, which was furnished him. He drank the water and walked out of the house, and as he did so he threw the pistol into the gutter, where it was subsequently found. He walked toward Canal street, when Patrolman Pearce, of the Tenth Precinct, who had been informed of the shooting, came up and arrested him. He was taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station, and there refused to make any statement in regard to the affair. Dr. Saville was called to attend him, and finding the wound to be of a serious nature an ambulance was summoned, and both Schultz and his victim were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Both are considered in a critical condition, and there is scarcely a chance for the recovery of the man.

From the statements of parties well acquainted with Schultz, it appears that he is a cigar peddler, is married, and his wife and three children live at No. 51 Allen street. For over a year past he has not lived with his wife, whom he accused of being unfaithful to him. Two of the children, he claimed, were not his own. He first made the acquaintance of the girl about five months ago, having been introduced to her by one Ernest Schrieb, with whom she was then living, and who is now in Germany. About a week ago he induced the girl to accompany him to where his wife is living, and he introduced the girl to his wife. He then told his wife that he had got a better woman than she was, and that they were going to live together. Mrs. Schultz did not appear to make any objection, but, on the contrary, on Friday last, she called on the girl and asked her to marry Schultz, as she "hated the old scoundrel" and she was glad to get rid of him. The girl laughed, and remarked that he was old enough to be her grandfather. Schultz boarded in Chrystie street, near Houston. The girl is a native of Saxemeinengen, and came to this country in January last, with Ernest Schrieb. In June last, he went back to Germany to bring to this country a child of theirs, about four years of age. Since his absence she has supported herself by working in a restaurant in Fulton street. She met with an accident some weeks ago, burning one of her arms badly, and since that time she has been unable to work, and Schultz has supported her. She stated last night, at Bellevue Hospital, that she was married to Schrieb in Germany, and she had never promised to marry Schultz. The latter persecuted her with his offers of marriage, and finally she told the house-keeper not to admit him. During the afternoon he called on her and wanted her to promise to marry him, and she refused. She said that she did not want anything to do with him, that he should go his way and she would go hers, and she hoped that they would never meet again. In the evening he called again and shot her as described above.

Late last night the woman had rallied somewhat from the shock, and the attending surgeons are in hopes of saving her life. Schultz, however, is sinking gradually, and his injuries are thought to be necessarily fatal.

DECLINE OF THE GODS.

Jagannath, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems to have come to grief at his late festival at Serampore. It appears from the account given by the *Friend of India* that when he was carried forth under an umbrella and hoisted up on to his principal car, there was none of that roar of enthusiasm with which he was wont to be greeted in former years. By 2 o'clock the long road, hot and white with dust, was merely dotted with visitors, and the Police seemed to be as numerous as the pilgrims. An hour later the crowd was rather more numerous; but the priests could not prevail on the people to give Jagannath a "shove off," although they frantically called upon those near to rescue the god from disgrace. The attention of the women in the crowd was far more directed toward two English ladies, who were watching the scene from the verandah of the Police post. The same ill-luck befell a rival car endowed by a Baboo, afterward transported for forgery. The few who could be persuaded to tug at the old ropes broke them. Sunset, however, brought some devout rustics from the interior, and these at last dragged the original car without an accident. Year by year the attendance has been falling off, but on this occasion the contrast was very striking. The once solemn festival is fast becoming a mere tamasha; and even "elderly females," who were officially reported as alone showing enthusiasm, are fast becoming cold and careless in their religious exercises.

THE SOUTH.

THE IRON ORES OF ALABAMA—INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE WILDERNESS, Northern Alabama, Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.

The hope of Alabama, and, so far as similar conditions prevail, of the entire South, is in her mineral resources and manufacturing facilities.

These, it is conceded by the Southern people, must be developed and improved by Northern industry, skill, enterprise, and capital. They concede the grandeur of the possibilities which the situation affords, but calmly fold their arms and say to us, "Here are limitless fortunes for you to achieve and enjoy if you will but transfer to this region a tithe of the surplus energy and capital which you expend at home on enterprises which, as compared with what we offer you, are hopeless and barren of results." They are perfectly content in the hope of the incidental advantages they will gain from the general activity in business and increase in population and wealth resulting from the establishment of mines, furnaces, and manufactories among them. These advantages will, indeed, be very great, and in consideration of the conditions as they exist, we may not judge them too harshly that they shrink from the hazards of great undertakings in untried fields of effort, content to leave these to men who understand them and can make success in the prosecution of such enterprises certain. I may remark, further, in this connection, that not only will movements toward the development of the resources of Alabama be heartily welcomed by the great body of her people, but material and substantial aid and encouragement will be given in the form of liberal concessions from the Legislature. I do not mean donations of State credit. That game, I gladly believe, is "played out." But everything in the way of powers, privileges, and immunities that the State may grant without wronging her own people will be cheerfully accorded.

And what are the resources and facilities for the development of which Alabama stretches forth her hands and lifts up her voice, less in supplication than in earnest promise of bountiful reward to those who will respond favorably to her call? They are exhaustless deposits of iron and coal of unsurpassed richness, extensive forests of pine and oak, and water-power in her rivers, upon whose banks Lowell and Cohoes should find, and may—nay, must—some day find their peaceful rivals. The iron interest of Alabama has received more attention than her coal, for the reason that the railroads have skirted or penetrated the iron deposits at some points, while they have not reached the heart and richest portions of her coal fields. Some ten furnaces are now in operation in the State, and more are in process of construction. Commencing in the north-eastern part of the State, there extends south-westerly through Marshall, Blount, and Jefferson Counties, and probably reaching into Tuscaloosa, an elevated range known as Iron Mountain, which is almost one mass of iron ore. I have heard the extent of this range given as high as 100 miles, and as low as forty, and the vein of iron is stated to be thirty or forty feet thick. It is of the brand known as red hematite, and I suppose the ore yields not less than fifty to sixty per cent. of iron. Most of this vast and valuable property, I was informed, has been bought up by Northern capitalists, who have extensive interests in iron manufacture in Pennsylvania, and are holding this with no immediate purpose of developing it. That sort of investment, I may remark, is not what the South needs or is seeking for.

Fortunately, however, this immense tract does not embrace all the iron in the State. Large and valuable deposits are found outside of this range, in Shelby, Bibb, Tuscaloosa and other counties, and embrace different varieties of ore, as brown hematite, black band, needle ore and the like. I saw a specimen of needle ore taken from the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, which seemed to me to be almost pure iron. I am sure it could be worked in its raw state, and produce superior articles of manufacture. Indeed, it more resembled, in appearance and texture, a superior article of cast-steel than anything else. I saw in Bibb County a mass of brown hematite from which an article of pig-iron is manufactured which commands in the market from five dollars to eight dollars per ton more than other American brands. I saw a specimen of black band ore, taken from the coal-field in the Valley of the Black Warrior, where it is found in proximity with the coal, which was of diamond shape some fifteen inches upon each side, and about two inches in thickness, and which had the appearance more of a piece of solid cast iron than of iron ore. I am sure it would yield eighty or eighty-five per cent. of iron. Further down the Valley of the Black Warrior, a very large and fine deposit of brown hematite was reported to me, but I did not visit it nor see any specimens of it. But I did see enough to cause me to give easy credence to reports of such deposits. Indeed, when we consider how much of this region is yet primitive wilderness, and how little, and how superficially it has been explored, and then consider the richness which these casual and incidental explorations have developed, it is easy to believe that even a moderately thorough investigation will reveal an extent and quality of ore far surpassing anything as yet discovered.

I have not sought to indicate all the localities in which iron has been found, but only to name a few of those most noted or well known. That the State has in this product a source of vast wealth in store for somebody to appropriate, is unquestioned and unquestionable. I have also omitted to mention other minerals abounding in Alabama, as limestone, marble, and the like, not because they are not abundant, but for the reason that they are overshadowed in importance by those which I have specified. At Selma I saw monuments from Alabama marble which seemed to me to compare favorably with the marble of our own State and of Vermont.

MISSISSIPPI.

NOMINATION OF COLORED MEN FOR TWO STATE OFFICES BY THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 28.—The Republican State Convention is still in session. A. K. Davis has been nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and James Hill, for Secretary of State. Both are colored men. Nominations for State Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Education have not yet been made. Senator Alcorn has declared against the ticket, and announces that he will address the people at Representative Hall to-morrow night.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to-night says:

In the Republican Convention a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to draw up resolutions and reorganize the State Executive Committee. It was also resolved that candidates who submit their names should abide by the decision of the Convention. The balloting for Lieutenant Governor then began, and the third ballot stood: Carter, (colored,) 99; Davis, (colored,) 118; scattering, 11. Carter then moved to make the nomination of Davis unanimous, which was carried with loud cheers. Hill, of Marshall, was nominated for Secretary of State on the second ballot.

The afternoon session was consumed in balloting for State Treasurer, but at 8 o'clock no result had been reached.

Senator Alcorn will address the people to-morrow night, and, it is rumored, will appear as independent candidate against Ames.

The American edition of the English *Young Ladies' Journal* continues to exhibit all the signs of success. From its profusion of colored supplements and the general excellence of its literary and illustrated matter, its publishers obviously take pains to deserve public favor.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 28.—The Columbus express-train going west, last evening, collided with a freight-train standing on the track at Moundville. Wm. Hendricks, the engineer of the express-train, was instantly killed, and a mail agent and a lady passenger were injured. The freight-train should have been on the side track seventeen minutes earlier.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

LANCASTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—The Woman Suffrage Convention, which closed its session at this place last evening, was largely attended throughout. The principal speakers were Lucy Stone, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Livermore, Miss Mary A. Eastman, Mrs. Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Abbie G. Watson, Rev. Mr. Vibbert, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Haskell, of Lowell; Dr. Gallinger, of Concord, and Rev. Messrs. Clark and Cole, of Lancaster. The audience gathered in the loft of a mill to hear the closing address by Henry Ward Beecher on Wednesday evening, but were warned to vacate the building by the breaking of the timbers beneath them, when about 1,000 persons had gained admission. Mr. Beecher delivered his address in the open air to an audience of about 2,000.

A CARD FROM THE WALTER A. WOOD MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE COMPANY.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1873.

To our Agents and Patrons:

We have been asked by a number of our agents and friends to give them a true statement of the facts connected with the award of prizes on mowers and reapers at the Vienna Exposition.

In answer, we would say that the *Grand Diploma of Honor*, the highest honor at the gift of the Exposition, has been awarded to Walter A. Wood. He was the *only* manufacturer of mowing and reaping machines who received the *Diploma of Honor*, and only *five* diplomas were awarded to individual citizens of the United States.

This award was made after severe tests *in the field*. Some of our competitors were awarded medals of "Merit" and "Progress," but no one of them the Grand Award.

Our victory at the Paris Exposition in 1867 is again repeated at Vienna in 1873, and we congratulate ourselves and our patrons on this brilliant success at these great International Expositions.

In our own country our success has been equally as complete, as indicated by the largely increasing demand and sales of the past harvest.

Very truly yours,

WALTER A. WOOD, President.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. "Nothing so successful."—THEO. METCALF, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s every day, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Winchester House, European Plan, Corner of BROADWAY AND 31ST ST., New-York. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor, (formerly of the Western Hotel.)

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Ladies and Gents from the Country.—Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—HIGGINBOTHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 28, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., ROSALIE, daughter of Dr. Edward G. Higginbotham, of this City, to GEORGE CAMPBELL, of Liverpool, England.

MENZIES—HEWETT.—In this City, on the 28th inst., by Rev. Dr. C. P. Bush, THOMAS MENZIES, of San Francisco, to AGNES EMILY, daughter of Thomas Hewett, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

ROLLINS—CHRISTIE.—Wednesday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. D. McL. Quackenbush, E. A. ROLLINS, of Yonkers, to JESSIE CHRISTIE, of West Brighton. No cards.

DIED.

ATTWELL.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 28, JAMES ATTWELL, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADDISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, BETSEY CURTIS, widow of the late Thomas Addison, of New-York, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, No. 17 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CARLTON.—At Montclair, N. J., Aug. 26, after a brief illness, EMMA F., wife of Charles T. Carlton, of Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of the families of Treadwell Pearsall, Esq., and Dr. Thomas Carlton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 52 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DURANDO.—In the 72d year of her age, MARTHA DURANDO, of this City, and widow of Peter A. P. Durando, at Northampton, Mass., on the 26th inst.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near Broadway, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

HASBROUCK.—At her residence, Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New-York, after a short illness, JULIA LAWRENCE, wife of Garret D. Hasbrouck.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her husband and family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Stone Ridge, on Saturday, Aug. 30, at 1 P. M.

HOWE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Mrs. C. A. HOWE, widow of Capt. G. W. Howe.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Greenville, N. J., at 11:30 A. M., on Friday, Aug. 29. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M. via New-Jersey Central Railroad. Carriages in waiting at station.

LODER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 28, AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Benjamin H. and Victorine A. Loder, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her uncle, Benj. S. Olmstead, Esq., Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MANNING.—On Thursday, 28th inst., at the residence of his mother, No. 145 West 44th st., JAMES W., youngest son of Margaret Bant and the late John Manning, aged 25 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, E. L. Milhau, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. His remains will be interred in the family vault, under the Cathedral.

McMAHON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1873, at Morristown, N. J., CHARLES E. McMAHON, aged 24 years 8 months.

Funeral services will be held in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 31, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

RANDOLPH.—Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1873, LIDA H., daughter of Bennington F. and Eliza F. Randolph, aged 17 years.

Funeral services at her parents' residence, No. 96 Warren st., Jersey City, on Friday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving Jersey City Saturday, Aug. 30, at 7 o'clock A. M., for interment in the cemetery at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., Col. EDWARD A. RAYMOND, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Marcy, No. 396 5th av., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SLADE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, JOHN SLADE, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 242 5th av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SHORTLAND.—At Chester, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, MABEL ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Stephen F. and Francis C. Shortland, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral at Chester, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M.

THOMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., VICTORIA, daughter of the late Major Thompson, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, to accompany the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery at 2:30 P. M. same day. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WATERBURY.—At West Chester, on Thursday, Aug. 28, MARIA T. WATERBURY, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, West Chester, on Saturday, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 9 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Aug. 28, 1873, at her late residence, No. 304 West 53d st., Mrs. MARIA C. WILLIAMS, beloved wife of E. P. Williams.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 22, of consumption, WILLIAM H., eldest son of Luther C. and J. A. White, aged 26 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS WERE THE only remedies for disease in the early ages, and from them the fact originated that plants possessed medicinal properties. The virtues of plants can be fully extracted, but the most eminent chemists fail to discover the ingredients of that wonderful compound of nature, the BETHESDA SPRING WATER of WAUKESHA, acknowledged to be the only SPECIFIC for hitherto incurable chronic diseases. Pamphlets and analysis free by A. H. HEATH, M. D., offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 30, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M. and 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER OF 23D ST. AND 4th av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design, extract teeth under pure, fresh gas, insert and plug teeth with every approved material, in the best manner. Terms moderate. Strangers and citizens please call and examine specimens and references.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 28, no business was transacted, and there were but few persons in attendance.

At the offices of the leading real estate firms there was more show of business then we have noticed for many weeks previous, and the clerks in attendance stated that there was a very good demand for desirably-located houses that range in value from $25,000 to $40,000 each. For houses of a more expensive kind there is not at present any demand.

The Sheriff's sale of the premises situate on the north-west corner of First avenue and Thirty-fourth street, (not Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, as previously noted,) was postponed to Sept. 18 by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff.

Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother will begin their Autumn series of sales of suburban lots on Saturday next, Aug. 30, when they will offer by public auction, on the grounds, forty lots of land known as the St. James Hotel property, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island. Maps, free railroad passes, and other information may be obtained at their office, No. 6 Pine street.

There are no public sales of real estate noted to be held to-day, Friday, Aug. 29.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Watts st., s. s., 250.2 ft. e. of Varick st., 21.2x50	$7,500
Willett st., w. s., 214.2 ft. n. of Stanton st., 18.9x75	9,600
42d st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5	11,000
56th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Madison av., 22.11x100.5	56,000
84th st., 385 ft. e. of 9th av., 40x100.2	12,800
109th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11	16,000
2d av., s. w. corner of 93d st., 100.8x115	26,500
4th av., s. e. corner of 36th st., 19.3x51	1,872
10th av., s. e. corner of 53d st., 75.5x100	1,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

2d st., s. s., between Avenues A and B, 72.6x80, ½ part	$15,000
Same property, ⅓ part	10,000
45th st., s. s., 112.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.9x100.5	17,000

LEASES.

4th av., No. 211, 5 years, per year	$5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR. James M. Constable, situated at Orienta, in the township of Mamaroneck, twenty-one miles from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad; time, fifty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot; the place contains eight acres, immediately on Long Island Sound, with bathing, boating, and fishing; free from ague, salt marsh, mosquitoes, and flies; thoroughly underdrained, beautifully laid out in lawn and shrubbery; in the highest state of cultivation, and admirably fruited, with large old forest oaks on the premises. The house is frame filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner; contains twenty rooms, with water-closet and bath-room; gardener's cottage, green-house, and grapery; large coach-house, stabling for six horses; chicken-house, farm-yard, &c.; said to be one of the most complete places in the country. The owner sells in consequence of building another residence on the adjoining property. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal st., corner Mercer st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country place, fronting on Long Island Sound, containing seven acres of improved and finely-wooded land, with a first-class stone house, with or without furniture, good stable, carriage-house, &c. Photographs can be seen and permits obtained on application to CYRUS LAWTON, No. 132 Nassau st., City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY place and farm, with about 200 acres, or less, within one and a quarter hours of the City, half mile from two depots in a very healthy part of New-Jersey. Apply at No. 33 Park row, Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

LONG ISLAND.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK BY SOUTH-SIDE AND LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL PROPERTY AND

40 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother,

AUCTIONEERS.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1873.

AT 1:30 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

THE BEST LOTS YET OFFERED IN THIS FAVORITE SEA-SIDE RESORT.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS FRONT ON CORNAGA AV. AND CATHARINE ST., immediately opposite the Long Island Railroad depot, and the balance adjoin the St. James Hotel, fronting on Lockwood and Catharine sts., in the centre of the town. Surrounded by hotels and handsome improvements, and within three minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean surf. The St. James Hotel, fronting on Greenwood av., is in complete order, and contains thirty rooms, and is now doing a good business.

Rockaway, one of the most delightful spots on the Atlantic Coast for surf-bathing and fishing, contains a population of some 8,000.

Special train will leave James slip, New-York, at 12 M., and 34th st. at 12:15. Luncheon before the sale. For maps and free railroad tickets apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—SAMUEL SCHWAB, plaintiff, against THOMAS NICOL and CHARLOTTE NICOL, his wife, Joseph M. Porges and Adylly Porges, his wife, Ferdinand Kursman, Frank O'Connell, George G. Barthelf, and Samuel Phillips, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York rendered in this action on the 23d day of July, 1873, the subscriber, as referee therein, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, all that piece or parcel of land described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate and being on the easterly side of Ridge-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, designated on a map made by the Commissioners for the division of the estates of Thomas Lovett and George Lovett, filed in the office of the Assistant Register or Clerk of the first circuit of the Court of Chancery on or about the 20th day of January, 1825, by the number sixty-six, (66,) bounded and containing as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point distant one hundred feet south from the south-east corner of Ridge-street and Delancey-street; thence running southerly along the east side of Ridge-street twenty-five feet; thence easterly one hundred feet; thence northerly twenty-five feet, and thence westerly one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1873. ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Referee.
aug12-2aw3wTuFr*

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

EIGHTY FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT AT FROM $150 TO $1,200 PER MONTH, SITUATED BETWEEN 3D AND 8TH AVS., AND FROM 14TH TO 59TH ST., FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND SOME FOR BOARDING.

ALSO,

A VERY LARGE LIST OF DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE, FROM 14TH ST. TO HARLEM RIVER. PRICES VARY FROM $15,000 TO $250,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS, POSSESSING all the modern improvements, in the four new buildings erected on 4th av., corner of 32d st., to strictly respectable families only; references required. Apply at office, No. 106 East 32d st. THOS. STEVENSON, Agent.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 48th st., close to 5th av., a first-class four-story full size and fully-furnished house; possession at two days' notice; to be rented to a small private family only. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT MORRISTOWN—TO LET—A PLAIN, COMfortable furnished house; twelve rooms, with stables, garden, and large lawns, one-third of a mile from depot; horses, carriages, and cow, if wanted.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 12 WEST 36TH ST., near 5th av., from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 14 West 36th st.; references required.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET; all improvements; near depot; would exchange for small house in City. OWNER, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT ROSELLE, N. J., till April 1. Apply to R. B. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED HOUSE for a small family in a desirable neighborhood for one or two years, or would purchase. Address W. L. T., Box No. 931 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, to supply an actual demand from desirable tenants. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, 22d st., under St. Germain Hotel.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND INfant, a portion of a house in the Ninth Ward or vicinity. Address, stating terms and particulars, D. P., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, A FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, between 14th and 35th sts. 5th av. and Broadway; also, low-priced houses for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for respectable families of moderate means. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM LAUNCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing a STEAM LAUNCH for use in the waters of a southern harbor.

She should be strongly built, have a speed of not less than twelve miles statute per hour in still water, with screw propeller; boilers fit to use salt water, but to be supplied with tanks for holding a supply of fresh water for ordinary use, and condenser by which a portion of the exhaust steam can be used, and to have steam bilge ejector; boiler tested to two hundred pounds; size, fifty feet in length over all; beam, twelve feet; draft, two feet six inches; to have small and light inclosed cabin.

Proposals for either wooden or iron hull will be considered.

Place and time of delivery to be stated. Price of the launch completely fitted, painted, and ready for use to be stated, with description of fittings.

Sealed proposals, to be addressed to the undersigned, will be opened at this office on the 13th of September next at noon.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of September, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the gas-fixtures required for the new Normal College building on 4th av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor, or will be sent by mail by applying as above.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
JOHN C. BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
RANDOLPH W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
} Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1873.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 M, on the 25th day of September, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
65 tons Hand-thrashed Straw.

All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 20th day of October, 1873.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Cohen and Aaron Reich, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 14th day of August, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au15-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MILLS, surviving partner of the late firm of Thomas H. Bate & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of said William Mills, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE and GEORGE C. MAC DOUGALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the firm of Fanshawe & Mac Dougall, and of William S. Fanshawe and George C. Mac Dougall, members of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of August, A. D., 1873.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
au15-law3wF* No. 40 Wall-st. New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE MULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Muller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST L. SMITH, Assignee,
Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, New-York City. au15-law3wF*

NO. 3,743.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN I. H. TRASK, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin I. H. Trask, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1873. HORACE J. MOODY,
Assignee, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York City.
au15-law3wF*

NO. 3,294.—ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE of appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM ABRAMS, Bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of May, 1873. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abram Abrams, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GEO. H. YEAMAN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, S.S.—At Newark, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH, of County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOBBING HARDWARE BUSINESS IN ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.

Our senior being desirous of withdrawing from all active business, we have concluded to sell our stock and good-will. We have an excellent corps of well-disciplined clerks, and parties desirous of engaging in hardware in our "future great city" can avoid the profitless probationary years of its construction by stepping into this well-established business. If necessary, our junior might retain an interest. For further information apply to us or to Messrs. HERMAN BOKER & CO., No. 101 Duane st., New-York.
McLARAN, WILLIAMS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A LILLIE'S SAFE NO. 7, FIRE AND burglar proof, in good condition, to be sold low. Apply to H. R. JOHNSON, No. 101 Maiden lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold COUPON AND REGISTERED CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Trustees of the Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—204 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per Cent., January and July; principal due in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad, property, and franchises of the Company, making them an undoubted security. For sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road finished and trains running regularly between New-York and Oswego.

A small amount of the First Mortgage Bonds remain unmarketed.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad First Mortgage LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at ninety and accrued interest in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa,

GEORGE W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
} Committee.

AUG. 20, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock....$150,000
Croton Water Main Stock....300,000

For full information, see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:

$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or part of the sum of $450,000 of Stocks of the City of New-York. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

78.—CITY OF BROOKLYN 7S, DUE 1920.—*Coupon or Registered*, for sale at 101½ and accumulated interest. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

FINANCIAL.

EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE

We offer for sale, and recommend as absolutely safe for investment, the BONDS of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, secured by a First Mortgage on an extension of 217 miles.

Total length of Line, 420 miles, four-fifths completed, and the remainder under contract. For the short time in operation very few roads can show as rapid increase in business as the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western. Its East and West direction, connecting important points, with the rich and well-developed country it traverses, insure for it a recognition as one of the most important Trunk Routes in the West.

EARNINGS FOR 1872....$1,359,690 55
FOR PAST 3 MONTHS.... 391,213 65

and the first two weeks in August show an increase of $20,440 over corresponding two weeks in 1872. The Bonds are 7 per cent. gold, and convertible. Price, 90 and interest in currency—Coupons January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the banking house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 5th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 22d day of August, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCK.

AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, NATIONAL, AND RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

INVESTMENT BONDS
FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1873.

The coupons due Sept. 1, 1873, on the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, will be paid on the presentation of the bonds and coupons at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, on and after Sept. 1. None of the coupons will be paid unless the bonds are presented, for the reason that counterfeits are in circulation. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI COAL COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois and Missouri Coal Company falling due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, and at the office of Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., No. 33 Wall st. I. H. TSCHUDI, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
ADAMS EARL, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets---Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS....$8,576,582 32

Present rate of interest Six per Cent. Money deposited on or before Sept. 1, will bear interest from that day; interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the balance on hand on those days. Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st. Banking hours every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner of 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of September at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE AND ability to take charge of a flourishing institution near New-York City. Inquire at the house of IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., Publishers, Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, 30th inst.

EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER WANTED in City; a thorough disciplinarian, of decided Christian character, and well acquainted with public school routine; salary $500 or more. Address GOODHEALTH, giving age and residence, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO teach the higher English branches desires a place as resident teacher in a school, or governess in a family; best references given. Address F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE NEW engagements; private schools and private pupils. Call on or address PROFESSOR, No. 38 Clinton place.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

110th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MACGREGOR HALL, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS WALTHER'S GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

AT COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
An English and French Boarding and Day School For young ladies. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments. Buildings new, elegantly furnished, and with all modern comforts and conveniences. Terms very moderate. Visit the school, or address for circular,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.
The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

KINDERGARTEN.
The Kindergarten, established a year since in connection with Miss Jaudon's school, No. 32 East 31st st., will be continued, with a limited number of pupils, reopening Sept. 24.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER HOME, BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Now under the care of Rev. and Mrs. R. J. CONE, resumes duties Sept. 15, 1873. For particulars, address PHINEAS LOUNSBURY, President, or A. WILLIAMSON, Secretary, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,
will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE.
No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Miles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INstitute, No. 107 West 23d st., reopened Aug. 1; no pay for board or our services until cured. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will re open Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. O. WYCKOFF.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopen Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie,
of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,
will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.
Seventh year; Kindergarten, second year.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS
Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON, AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Call or send for a catalogue.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. FIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.
L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, MAMARONECK.—The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address
Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 692 6th av., south of Reservoir Park, prepares for business and College.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1.
Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.
Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st. (between Madison and 5th avs.) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 167 MADISON-AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English: careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.
No. 101 West Fourteenth st., corner Sixth av.,
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
The fifty-fourth school year commences on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business. Rates of tuition moderate, and advantages afforded equal to those of any school in the City. Circulars sent on application.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
All the appointments of the highest order, for twenty-five boarding pupils. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

NASSAU INSTITUTE, NO. 429 CLASSON AV., Brooklyn.—This English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen Sept. 17. Only a limited number received into the family. For circulars call on or address Miss M. E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.
References—Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., No. 120 West 11th st., New-York City; Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., No. 61 Downing st., Brooklyn; David M. Stone, Esq., editor of *Journal of Commerce*, New-York City.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
(Formerly Institute,) will open its thirty-fourth year of collegiate instruction, September next, 17th inst., at the College Buildings, Nos. 487 and 489 5th av. A limited number may be accommodated with board. Send or call at the College for a circular.

MISS BURGESS'
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 108 West 47th st., New-York, opens Sept. 24. Pupils attended to and from school if desired.

MRS. LEVERETT.
No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen her ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN on THURSDAY Sept. 25.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color and oil-painting. New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL, NO. 648 7TH AV., WILL reopen on MONDAY, the 1st September; this school affords especial advantages to those seeking for the best English and classical education, or the means of a thorough preparation, either for business or college.
Rector, Rev. R. HOLDEN,
Aided by competent instructors.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN,
Late Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

MME. N. REID'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, opens Sept. 15, at No. 370 Clinton st., Brooklyn.
Send for a circular.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, 1873. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

IRON, &C.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
OLD IRON RAILS FOR SALE.
The Directors of this Company will receive tenders up to 10 o'clock A. M. of 5th September next for 5,000 TONS OF OLD IRON RAILS for delivery at Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Port Stanley, Windsor, and Sarnia.
Offers, stating price per gross ton, the currency, and at which of the above places delivery will be taken and marked "Tenders for Old Iron Rails," to be addressed to the undersigned. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE, HAMILTON, Aug. 20, 1873.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
GAELIC....THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—AFTER THIS month cabin passage by the White Star line will be reduced to $80, gold. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
India....Sat., Aug. 30 | Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia....Wed., Sept. 3 | Castalia....Sat., Sept. 20
Australia....Sat., Sept. 6 | Europa....Wed., Sept. 24
Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10 | Anglia....Sat., Sept. 27
Victoria....Sat., Sept. 13 | Trinacria....Wed., Oct. 1
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.
Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 17 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 24 | Samaria, Sat'day, Sept. 20
*Algeria, Wed'day, Oct. 1 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Sept. 27
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
LAPLAND, JONES....Wednesday, Sept. 3
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Saturday, Sept. 24
ARRAGON, WESTERN....Wednesday, Oct. 8
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Thursday, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR....Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN....Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD....Oct. 1, 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Oct. 8
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE....LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT....Saturday, Oct. 4
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Oct. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS....Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Sept. 5.—Steamer COLON, Capt. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of 3d September only. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau)....Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon....Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)....Sept. 11
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)....Sept. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE....Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN....Sept. 13
PEMBROKE....Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN....Oct. 25
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Aug. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Aug. 28.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 30.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier No. 12 North River.) For Porto-au-Prince and Kingston, ATLAS, Sept. 5. For Curacoa, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ARIEL, Sept. 9. For Porto-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this line will sail from pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.
The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.
NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th.av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

"STONINGTON LINE."
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.
The steamer RHODE ISLAND will make the LAST TRIP from New-York as the day-line steamer on Aug. 30, and from Stonington Aug. 31 inst.
The management, desirous of still retaining the popularity of this line, and of extending to passengers unequaled advantages, will place upon its night line, in connection with the well-known and popular steamers Stonington and Narragansett, from Pier No. 33, North River, the new and magnificent steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
thus affording Eastern passengers the privilege of transit on the finest steamer leaving New-York.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.
Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th..6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th...7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 27..10:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 28th..11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 29th....11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 31st....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 30th..12:30 P. M.
	Sunday, 31st....1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th..3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 28th..12:00 M.	Friday, 29th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th....12:00 M.	Saturday, 30th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th..12:30 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE
MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.
All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison street Pier every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher st. at 8:15; 23d st. at 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.
THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.
NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-line," at 9 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:25 and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:25, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND
VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.
Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.
Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.
Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.
Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.
Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.
AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.
The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—SUPERIOR GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD GERMAN, FRENCH, and Irish help, any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th av., over drug-store. References investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very nice, neat young girl, who is very willing, obliging, and thoroughly competent; can do some washing and ironing, or mind children; is very well recommended; is a good servant in every respect. Call at the French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—By a neat, tidy girl who understands her work thoroughly; is a nice washer and ironer, and is willing to be generally useful in a family; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat Protestant girl; understands her business thoroughly, and will give best references from all former employers; can do ironing nicely if required, and is willing to be useful; is very careful and attentive to children. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and laundress; is thoroughly competent, and has four years' City reference from late employer; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT with the best of references as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take the place of nurse, being very fond of children. Apply at 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 808 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a mother and daughter, who have four years' reference from last situation; the mother is an excellent cook, nice washer and ironer; the daughter understands chamber-work and waiting, and is a very neat, tidy girl; they will do the work of a family between them. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, CHAMBER-maid, &c.—By two very tidy North of Ireland Protestant girls; one is a very nice cook, excellent washer, ironer, &c., makes very excellent bread and biscuit; chamber-maid thoroughly understands her work in all branches; both will do the work of a family between them; will give best recommendations from last employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMPETENT and reliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress, and understands milk and butter; has unexceptionable reference; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent and reliable German Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; understands milk and butter; has excellent references, no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; gets up hot and cold dinners, soups, jellies; also, fish, meats, &c., got up in first-class style; expert at desserts, cakes, baking, cream, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Address for two days Mrs. B., Box No. 48 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family as cook; also, a respectable young girl to do chamber-work, or waiting and to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A YANKEE GIRL OF TWENTY-three, who cannot make a living sewing, and who has been brought up to work; can do all kinds of plain cooking, breakfast cakes, &c.; or to cook, wash and iron or do general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A most agreeable and pleasant woman; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of cooking; can give two years' references from her last place, a first-class family; high wages; age, twenty-eight. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—SWEDISH, TWO YEARS IN THE ROYAL family of Sweden; understands all kinds of soups, baking, jellies, &c.; wants a place in a first-class New-York family, or might, if desirable, go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; VERY RE-spectable; does excellent meat, pastry, and all kinds of cooking; lived and cooked in the best families; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY AN EXPERI-enced servant as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches and is willing to assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful, economical, and neat servant; a good cook; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH COOK IN a gentleman's family as cook; understands everything in the culinary line, both French and American, and has the best reference in the City; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A TIDY young woman who is competent in every respect; makes fine bread, biscuits, pastries; is also a very nice meat cook; comes well recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT WELSH COOK IN A gentleman's family; she is qualified to take entire charge of the culinary department; has best references; understands all sorts of soups, &c.; is a good baker. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 334 East 59th st.; ring first bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; will do the coarse washing; has the best City references. Apply at No. 246 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, CAPABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; private or public; will go as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK and assist with washing and ironing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 242 West Tenth st., bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONRR.—BY A RE-spectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK IN a private family; will go in the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 365 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK; first class, with good references; either City or country. Seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiters and coachmen, also men and boys wanting more of a home than wages, can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSE-keeper in a private family. Call at No. 45 5th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK AND COOK.—BY A NEAT young woman, who is willing to be useful in a family; a good home preferred to high wages; will give best reference as to honesty, respectability, character, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 566 2d av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A STRONG ENGLISH woman, who is active, willing, and very good-natured; just come from England; understands some cooking; can do house-work and washing. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING girl as kitchen-maid, for a hotel, boarding-house, or dairy; is clean and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUN-dress, or fine washing, by a respectable young woman; can do French fluting and all ladies' and gents' fine washing; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 East 41st st., between Park and Madison avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.
In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

FIRST-CLASS STABLES WANTED FOR desirable tenants. Send descriptions to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 450 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, WHO UNDER-stands fine sewing; has good references. Seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS nurse, housekeeper, or laundress; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN NURSE, SPEAKING A little English and French; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy young woman and competent waitress; care of silver; getting up side dishes in the newest manner; or will take chamber-work and waiting; can take a man's place; best two years' City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN, FARMER—COOK AND LAUN-dress.—By a north of Ireland Protestant man and wife; no children; man can do all branches of farm-work, tend machines, take care of cattle, poultry, &c.; also is a good coachman and groom; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-three years, who is a first-class driver and a good groom; can also do plain gardening, milk, build fires, mow lawn, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROT-estant man, aged twenty-seven; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; can milk and do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; best of recommendations. Address D. M., or call at 683 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LARGE experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; a competent groom, and good driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Coachman, at M. Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of references as to sobriety and capability. Address No. 405 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SIN-gle man; would be willing to make himself generally useful on a place; good City reference. Address T. M. F., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no family, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by last employer. Call or address W. C., No. 4 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOR-oughly understands the business; will be found sober and obliging and willing to work; good City reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

ENGINEER.—A PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND machinist, as engineer; can do all repairs; references if required. Address Engineer, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTA-ble young man, as first-class florist and gardener, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, relating to hot-house and greenhouse plants, fruit-trees and vegetables; also, is a first-class propagator; can force all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetable, mushrooms, &c.; do not answer unless you require such; first-class City references. Address for two days P. C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A DANISH YOUNG man, who speaks good English; can build fires, tend furnace, clean windows and sidewalks, blacken boots, tend door, and, in fact, do any work about a place; wages moderate; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, German, in a small family; understands flowers, vegetables, green and hot houses, and laying out grounds; first-class references. Address A. B., Union Hill, Weehawken Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, AS gardener or farmer; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, also, horses and cattle; has twelve years reference. Address Charles, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE; UN-derstands the care of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, and kitchen garden; good references. Address R. M., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—BY YOUNG GER-man and wife, without any family; the man as coachman and useful man; wife to cook, wash and iron; good references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

WAITER AND GENERAL SERVANT.—BY a respectable young man, lately landed, who can wait on table, tend door, build fires, milk, drive horses, black boots, &c.; good old country reference; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER IN A private family; good City references. Address A. L. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

MILLINERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS TRIMmer to take charge of a millinery department; must have best of reference as to capacity.
R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
DAVID DOWS, HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.
ap25-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.
ALBON P. MAN, JOHN ERVING, WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.
au1-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.
THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424, and 426 East Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.
mh14-law6mF* SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873. HENRY BERGH, Executor.
au1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
je6-law6mF CHARLES E. BUTLER, CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS

WANTED—IRON OR WOODEN TANKS, TEN TO fifteen, holding from 250 to 1,000 gallons. Address Box No. 16, Crook's Hotel, Chatham st., giving description and price.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNPRECEDENTED AND MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH.
FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND AUDITORS
IN ONE WEEK.
TWENTY THOUSAND TURNED AWAY
UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.
SUPERB SCENERY, COSTUMES, EFFECTS. | THE BLACK CROOK | GRAND BALLETS, CHARMING MUSIC.
MATT MORGAN'S BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL ALLEGORY.
REGAMEY, the GREAT CARICATURIST.
THE TWIN SISTERS VERDAIS.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
DAVIES, the VENTRILOQUIST.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 1:30.

V O K E S

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
THIRD WEEK AND UNABATED SUCCESS OF the inimitable VOKES FAMILY in their new AMERICAN PLAY, FUN IN A FOG, declared by the Press and the public to be the BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.
Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.
SATURDAY, AUG. 30,
THIRD
FUN IN A FOG
MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON'S
NEW BURLESQUE COMPANY,
thoroughly accepted by the public as superior musically, numerically, and as regards versatility of talent, to any company of the previous seasons.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES attest the success of the new burlesque
MEPHISTO,
and the
FOUR SENSATIONS,
which will be produced EVERY EVENING,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
until further notice.
Secure your seats in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. EDDY.
BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.
EVENING AT 8, BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY, On which occasion the great tragedy of JACK CADE, or the BONDMAN OF KENT. | AFTERNOON AT 2, Production of the new sensation drama, written by Mr. A. H. Sheldon, entitled: THE BLACK AVENGER, or the Pirate's LAST SHOT.
MONDAY, Sept. 1, Miss ELISE HOLT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1873.
MAURER AND SCHLOSSER,
Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY,
M. HABELMANN, M. LEHMANN,
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved, 25 cents extra.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
SEVENTH POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY ST.,
SUNDAY, AUG. 31, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,
From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.
No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.
Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND.
Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.
Will remain open until October 1.
Terms reasonable. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,
eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during month of September. Special terms made for Fall months. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,
Will remain open through September; unequaled for its mountain scenery and pure invigorating air.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RE-treat for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, TO OCT. 1.—One and a half miles (stage every train) from Cromwells; Erie Railway, two hours; no fevers, nor mosquitoes; fine air, grand scenery; good table; terms moderate. OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.—THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, in order to increase its already large patronage, will reduce its terms to $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day. THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, N. Y. H.—This delightful resort will remain open until late in the Fall; elegant rooms can be obtained at moderate rates. JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD VILLA, Stamford; reduced rates for September and October for rooms vacated this month; first-class table; elegant shade and lawns, and convenient location; also open through the Winter. Address A. H. GIRLING, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILLS $6 per week. Reference: Davis & Soules, West-side Hotel, No. 277 6th av., and Frank H. Lewin, Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 1 Astor House. Address MACK MARTIN, Pratsville, Greene County, N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND st. and Carmansville, first house east of hotel, three minutes from cars or boat; one or more large pleasant rooms with board for Summer or Winter. Apply or address as above.

A FEW ROOMS NOW VACANT AT ROSE Hill Farm-house, near the water; fishing, boating, bathing. H. M. ROSE, Bridgehampton, Long Island.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADway, near 20th-st.—Full line IMPORTED styles. Patterns with cloth models now ready; patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Curtain rises at 7:45 precisely.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager
Overwhelming Success of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
With its most Exquisite Scenery,
The Brilliant Panorama of Fairy Land,
Gorgeous Transformation Tableau,
Superb Quartets and Choruses
GREAT STAR CAST,
Including Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, CHARLES LECLERCQ, FRANK HARDENBURG, J. W. JENNINGS, C. K. FOX, M. A. KENNEDY, JAMES TAYLOR, Miss FANNIE HAYWARD, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, NINA VARIAN, ADELAIDE LENNOX, MAY TEMPLETON,
The Golden Californian Quartet, and
Mme. Lanner's Ballet of Fifty Children.
The spectacle will be preceded every evening by
A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING next, Aug. 30, second SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT BILL; *,* In addition to MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, will be acted
AURORA FLOYD,
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Admission to the Matinees, $1, including secured seats. In active preparation a new and powerful version of the world-famous Dramatic Romance entitled
THE WANDERING JEW.
Now past its 100th night at the Adelphi Theatre.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE.
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY,
BEGINS AT 8 PRECISELY.
IMMEDIATE SUCCESS OF LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
THE MOST SPARKLING AND COMICAL OPERA BOUFFE
AND OF THE
AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
UNDER MR. C. H. CHIZZOLA.
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
The Queen of Bouffe, as....CLARETTE ANGOT
ROSINE STANI, CANTRELLE GETZEY, JUTEAU, VILLIERS, VANDAME, MM. JUTEAU, the favorite Tenor; DUCHESNE, LECUYER, DESCHAMPS, DUPLAN, BENEDICK, JULIEN, NARDIN, SALVATOR, DAVALIS, and PERRAUT.
FIRST MATINEE of AIMEE and MADAME ANGOT'S DAUGHTER, SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.
Prices during the Aimée season: Admission, $1; reserved chairs, $1 extra; family circle, 50 cents.
Matinée prices.—Admission $1; secured seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT
55th Night
of the engagement of
DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING
will be presented Mr. Boucicault's charming comedies,
USED UP
and
KERRY,
with Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
as
Sir Charles Coldstream
and
Kerry.
The Widow....Miss Katherine Rogers
In rehearsal
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
J. B. BOOTH....Sole Lessee and Manager
The public is respectfully informed that this theatre will reopen on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1873,
With the GREAT ARTIST,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
In his realistic impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The list of the company and further particulars will be made known in future announcements.
The Box-office will be opened on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, for the sale of reserved seats, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents: packages containing twelve tickets $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET an entire second floor of three rooms, partially furnished, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen; house and neighborhood unexceptionable, convenient to stages, Elevated Railroad, and three lines of cars. References exchanged. Address EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th av., for one week.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.
An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board, to a party of adults; also, rooms for single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms en suite can be obtained, with board.
References exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PARLOR SUITE of three rooms, second floor; handsomely furnished; exclusive bath; private table; references. Also, a good-sized room for single gentleman or couple; private family.

CORNER OF UNIVERSITY PLACE AND 9th st.—No. 27 East 9th st., handsomely furnished rooms; singly or en suite; without board; family private; appointments first class; entire second and third floors will be let.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information (free) as to location, prices, &c.; a large list of best houses. Agency of COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 138, BETWEEN 18TH AND 19th sts.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors, with private table; rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST ST.—CHEAPEST ROOMS in City; partially furnished for house-keeping; parlor floor and kitchen; third floor; other rooms; possession; references.

SUITES OF ROOMS—FIRST, SECOND AND third floors; with or without private tables; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. No. 20 West 32d st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR, three large and one small room; two front, third story; one small fourth story room; with board; references.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 28th st.—Rooms to rent, with board; floors, suites or singly; house newly and fully renovated.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a second floor, handsomely furnished; also, rooms on third and fourth floors. References exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table: also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; private table, with second floor, if required; references.

FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO LET without board, to gentlemen, by a private family. Apply at No. 108 East 12th st.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, living in their own house, will let a second-story front room, with or without board.

SEVENTEENTH ST., WEST, (NO. 61,) NEAR 5th av.—Large well-furnished rooms with board to adults desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished suites of rooms with private table and attendance.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—BACK parlor and third floor front room; family small; to an agreeable party terms to suit; board if desired.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOber, at or below Tarrytown, on Hudson River, for family of three and servant; large and airy rooms, and good table required; will remain longer if suited; references given and required. Address BOARD, Box No. 4,712 New-York Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO MAKE permanent arrangements with a private family for board; location between 4th and 6th avs.; terms not to exceed $35 a week. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 33 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board, second story; strictly private family, near 34th st. and Broadway, for $70 per month. R. J., No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
863 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th sts.
NORMAL BRANCH, No. 33 Union square, (Decker Bros.)
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-FORTE, STOOL, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

THE SCHOOL CRUSADE.

CATHOLIC ACTIVITY.

HOW THE WAR IS CARRIED ON IN BROOKLYN—COERCION EMPLOYED—CONTEMPLATED RAID ON THE STATE FUNDS.

The movement on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy for the establishment of parochial schools in opposition to the public schools, the progress of which in the City of New-York has already been noticed in THE TIMES, is being pushed forward with much vigor in Brooklyn and other places on Long Island. Already the crusade against the public schools has been commenced by Rev. Robert J. Maguire, Pastor of St. Paul's parish, who has purchased ground for the site of new parochial schools, intended by their promoters to supersede the public schools.

Subscription-lists have been plentifully supplied to the parishioners, who have responded with alacrity to the call of their spiritual rulers, and contributions have come in to the fund for the establishment of the school. The clergy and parishioners are jubilant over the success of the movement, and state that they will shortly have at their disposal a school in which the Catholic youth can be educated in the tenets of their faith.

The movement is general among the clergy, all of whom express themselves in favor of schools which will be ruled exclusively by Catholics. The number of parochial schools at present in existence in Brooklyn is very large, but does not satisfy the object of the Roman Catholic clergy, who aim at controlling the education of the entire youth of their own creed, and perhaps, in course of time, the children of the Protestant denominations.

Bishop Loughlin is entirely in favor of the movement, and might, in fact, be said to be the originator of parochial schools in his diocese. He was consecrated Bishop in 1853, and shortly afterward showed his preference for the parochial school system, by inviting the members of several religious communities to open schools in his diocese. First one, exclusively Roman Catholic, school was opened, which was speedily followed by the establishment of another, until almost every parish in the City sustained its own sectarian school. The zeal of the clergy to establish parochial schools will be seen in the fact that in almost every case, on the formation of a new parish, the building of a school was first undertaken before any attempt was made to erect a church. The school once built, and Roman Catholic children either induced or coerced to attend it, the influence of the priests over the parishioners was increased, and that point gained, the building of a church was a comparatively easy undertaking.

The Bishop and clergy of Brooklyn make no secret of their intentions in this matter of sectarian education, and say that the movement is a simultaneous one all over the continent. They say that they consider it the perfect right of Roman Catholic parents to send their children to schools where they can receive a religious training, and boldly assert that it is their intention to use all the influence at their command to induce the adherents of their creed to withdraw their children from the public schools.

Whether this coercion will have the desired effect remains to be seen. When the new parochial school of St. Paul's parish—which would seem to be the test of the movement in Brooklyn, as Father O'Farrel's school is in New-York—has been built, and pressure has been brought to bear on the Roman Catholic residents by the priests, the real feeling of the parishioners will be ascertained.

A number of the more enlightened Roman Catholics, when spoken to on the subject, said that they were perfectly satisfied with the public-school system, and would not identify themselves with the new movement. Some admit, however, that it would be very disagreeable to their feelings to be stigmatized as opponents to their spiritual directors, and intimate that coercion might have the effect of inducing them to accede to the wishes of the clergy. On the other hand, there are Roman Catholic citizens who repudiate as tyrannical the attempt of the priests to upset the public-school system, and assert that, even at the risk of an unenviable notoriety among their co-religionists, they will give no encouragement to the movement. There can be no doubt that coercion and solicitation will be resorted to by the clergy to make the new school movement a success, and the fight will undoubtedly be a bitter one. That the Roman Catholic clergy of Brooklyn, as well as those of New-York, could possibly look upon our admirable public-school system as an "injustice" would seem to be incredulous in this generation, but the exact views of the clergy on the education question will be found in the following extract from the *Catholic Review*, the recognized organ of the Catholic clergy in Brooklyn. Here it is:

"Hitherto Catholics, poor and comparatively few in number, have borne with what patience they might the injustice of the so-called 'public school system,' by which their children's morals suffered as well as their faith. They tried in vain to secure some portion of the public funds for their own schools, or, failing that, to be exempted from taxation from them, in order to be in better shape to inaugurate schools of their own. Now, unable to bear the grievance longer, and hopeless of obtaining justice, they have resolved to protect their children's faith at all hazards, and, taxed or untaxed, to provide them with Catholic schools. But what a clamor is raised over their action! THE TIMES interviews the offending priests—it warns the public that their duty to the school system can no longer be shirked, and that if Catholic schools are erected and filled, the public schools must perforce be closed, since the great majority of those taught in them are Catholic children. The inducement of turning over schools, where this is the case, to the Church, and telling her to educate her young as she sees fit, leaving to the State the right to see that good secular instruction is given them, does not occur to THE TIMES. Apparently a preferable alternative would be compulsory instruction in secular State-schools."

The following table, giving the names of Roman Catholic schools already established in Brooklyn, with the number of pupils in attendance, will be found interesting:

	Pupils.
St. John's College	158
St. Francis' College	300
Academy of Visitation	140
Industrial School, Sisters of Mercy	150
Parish School, St. Patrick's	500
St. Mary's Academy	125
St. Joseph's Academy	150
St. Paul's Industrial School	200
St. Paul's Orphan Asylum School	350
St. Joseph's Select School	125
Cathedral Parish	1,000
St. Paul's Parish	630
Assumption B. V. M. Parish	1,136
St. Patrick's Parish	600
Sts. Peter and Paul's Parish	625
Holy Trinity Parish	1,400
St. Joseph's Parish	1,200
St. Ann's Parish	1,250
St. Mary's Star of the Sea Parish	1,050
St. Charles Borromeo Parish	850
St. Peter's Parish	1,400
St. Peter's night school	45
St. John's Parish	400
Immaculate Conception Parish	620
Our Lady of Mercy Parish	850
Our Lady of Victory Parish	200
St. Boniface Parish	180
Ann. of the B. V. M. Parish	270
St. Nicholas Parish	330
All Saints Parish	450
Total	16,044

Of these schools, 11 are conducted by the Franciscan Brothers, 6 by the Sisters of Charity, 2 by the Sisters of Mercy, 14 by the Sisters of St. Joseph, 1 by the priests of the Congregation of the Mission, 2 by the Sisters of the Visitation, 1 by the Christian Brothers, 6 by the Sisters of St. Dominic, and 2 conducted by secular teachers, under the supervision of the clergy. It would appear from the above list that the Roman Catholic clergy already control a considerable portion of the youth of the City; but in accordance with their avowed intention they are not content, and mean to use all their exertions to do away with the public school system.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY WATER BOARD.

The Common Council of Long Island City met in Committee of the Whole, yesterday, Alderman Hunter in the chair. The members of the Water Board present were Mayor Debevoise, City Judge Pearse, and Commissioner of Public Works Moran. Mayor Debevoise testified that as Mayor of the city he was designated, by the act of Legislature authorizing the formation of a Water Board, as the President thereof; the other members were the City Judge, Commissioner of Public Works, and two citizens to be appointed by the Mayor. They were also authorized by that act to raise the sum of $300,000, on bonds of the city, for defraying the expenses of the construction of the necessary works, including the purchase of such lands as required. After discussing the question the Board decided that the Holly system would be sufficient to supply the city with water. The Board had purchased certain lands of James Thompson, one known as the Gosman farm, the other situated on Thompson avenue, known as the Milk Springs. This property was sold to the Water Board by Mayor Debevoise as agent for Mr. Thompson, the price paid for it being $300 per lot on the Gosman property and $500 per lot on Thompson avenue. The land bought in all amounted to about $88,000, of which all but about $8,000 was bought of Thompson through Mayor Debevoise. The Gosman property had been bought by Thompson about thirty days before it had been purchased by the Board. Could not say what Thompson had paid for it. The Board was equally divided in voting for the purchase of the property, but the President (Mayor Debevoise and agent for the sale of the land) voted for the purchase. The bonds ($300,000) were all signed by the witness as President of the Board and by the County Clerk. They were disposed of at par. Were all dated, but not all sold at once, but all dated the same.

Judge W. E. Pearse was next examined, and sustained the Mayor.

Commissioner Moran thought the value of the property bought was not as great for building lots as the Board paid for it. Mr. Ketchum, Consulting Engineer, lives at Buffalo, and was engaged on recommendation of Holly, at a salary of $4,000. He was at the work about one-third of the time. Had other engagements. The District Engineer had a salary of $2,500 Reported that Milk Springs were an available source of supply. Couldn't say whether the Board decided to purchase it before the report was made. A verbal report might have been made. The Mayor negotiated the sale of the property. He entered into further details, and thought enough money remained, after paying contracts entered into, to furnish Hunter's Point with water.

The Committee here adjourned.

THE CITY RECORD.

THE QUESTION OF THE INSERTION OF LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS—EFFORTS OF A DESPAIRING CONTRACTOR.

The Board of the *City Record*—consisting of Mayor Havemeyer, Commissioner Van Nort, and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith—met yesterday in the City Hall. The Mayor called the Board to order, after which Commissioner Van Nort said that in consequence of the difficulty he had experienced, as the result of a resolution passed at a former meeting, empowering the Departments of Finance, Law, and Public Works to furnish their own stationery, he addressed three communications to the Controller asking him to state the amount of the unexpended appropriation for the purpose, but had received no information on the subject.

A motion was then made that the resolution empowering the three Departments named to furnish their own stationery be rescinded, and it was unanimously adopted. An old resolution appointing the Department of Public Works to supply the other Departments and Bureaus with stationery was then declared to be in full force.

Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council, applied to the Board for an appropriation for printing for the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, until January next. He said the amount set apart for the purpose by the Board of Apportionment was not sufficient; and that the bills of Martin B. Brown and Fisher for printing were still unpaid. The matter was referred to the Mayor.

Mr. Rhodes, the contractor for printing the *City Record*, referred to a communication he had sent to the Board some weeks ago, asking the privilege of inserting legal advertisements in that paper. In the communication, section 3, of chapter 758, of the laws of 1873, was cited in support of the application as follows:

"Nothing contained in section 111, of chapter 353, of the laws of 1873, shall prevent the publication of any advertisement required by law; provided, however, that no such publication shall be made unless the same is authorized by a concurrent vote of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works."

Mr. Rhodes said he had put in a bid for printing the *City Record* at the lowest possible price, feeling confident that he would be able to obtain the privilege of inserting legal notices in the paper. But, unfortunately, the reason he had not obtained the privilege was, that Mr. Disbecker, the supervisor of the *City Record*, was opposed to him. He had reason to believe that the contract had been fixed originally for somebody else.

Commissioner Van Nort—That conveys the idea that this Board was prepared to act unfairly.

Mr. Rhodes replied that he did not intend to make imputations against anybody; but he thought he had a right to ask for the privilege of inserting Sheriff's notices and legal advertisements, in view of his low bid for printing the *City Record*.

Mr. Disbecker, the supervisor of the *City Record*, opposed the application. He read section 111 of the charter, which provides that "There shall be inserted in said *City Record* nothing aside from such official matters as are in this act expressly authorized." Furthermore, said Mr. Disbecker, the law provides that all advertising required to be done for the City, and all notices required by law, or ordinance to be put in Corporation papers, shall be inserted at the public expense. He was at Albany when the section referred to by Mr. Rhodes was passed. A lawyer of this City made representations to the Legislature or members thereof that the section was necessary to legalize certain works which had been inaugurated before the charter was approved. That lawyer said that if the section was not passed the City might have to pay some of the assessments which had been levied on the property of citizens for various improvements, it being necessary, perhaps, to advertise such assessments in the *City Record*. The charter provided that no money should be paid from the City Treasury for advertising hereafter done except such as it had authorized; and also that no action or judgment should be maintained against the City for any advertising hereafter done except such as was expressly authorized. In consequence of this provision, and to obviate any difficulty as to advertising works commenced or authorized before the passage of the charter, the section quoted by Mr. Rhodes was inserted and passed. The *City Record* was established to publish the proceedings of the Government of this City and County, and not as a medium of inserting legal advertisements of suits brought by private parties. He did not believe that the charter intended that the City should go into the business of advertising, or interfere with the legitimate enterprise of the newspapers. There were many respectable journals in which legal notices were inserted, and they answered all the purposes made necessary by suits at law. Mr. Rhodes had deliberately taken the contract at a certain price, and he should carry it out, irrespective of any private expectations he may have had when it was made.

Mayor Havemeyer said he could not see how the insertion of legal advertisements would benefit Mr. Rhodes, as the proceeds would have to be turned over to the City.

The matter was then referred to the Corporation Counsel, and the Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

OPENING AT STEWART'S.

The first Autumn opening at the wholesale millinery department of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s establishment took place yesterday at the retail store, Broadway and Tenth-street. This department, which has just been greatly enlarged, occupies one-half of the fourth floor, and is now claimed to be the largest in the world.

The rooms were filled with buyers from all parts of the country, many of them having traveled hundreds of miles to be present. There was a large exhibition of French pattern bonnets and round hats. It was noticeable that they were much larger than ever before within the past decade, the bonnets especially, and they were covered with a profusion of trimming, the materials being velvets principally, although many were of black laces and armure silk. The colors were generally sombre, such as plum, indigo, grênat, crimson, maroon, ultra-marine blue, bronze, dark olive, Russian gray, &c. The reseda or mignonette shades were finished. Of shapes there was a great variety, but most of them resembled the old-fashioned Incroyable or Directoire styles, with large crowns and flaring fronts, giving abundant opportunity for the display of inside trimmings.

It appears that the only way in which feathers are to be worn during the coming season is in the shape of long plumes or short tips. Wings are no longer to be used. Ribbons will form a very large part of the trimming, two-colored ribbons for the most part, and the widths most fashionable will be between Nos. 12 and 16. Satin and gros grain in material will be much used.

The greater part of the sample bonnets on exhibition yesterday were from the following houses in Paris: Maguier, Mantel et Thérese, Virot, Perrier, Graux, Paturel, Jenny Navarre, and Esther Barbier.

The exhibition-rooms were crowded until quite late in the day, and the visitors inspected the different styles with great interest, many of the buyers having come from the cities of the West especially for the purpose of attending Stewart's opening before making their purchases. Some of them have been waiting in the City for a week in expectation of yesterday's display, and it was evidently regarded as an important event in the millinery trade, and one having great influence on the purchases and sales during the whole of the approaching season throughout the whole country.

SICK CHILDREN'S EXCURSION.

The second excursion of mothers with sick children, under the auspices of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Destitute, took place yesterday. On board the barge Republic, which had been chartered, were about 700 women and children, many of the latter showing the effects of diseases engendered by confinement in the foul atmosphere of tenement-houses. Drs. Wm. F. Thoms, Kennedy, Crampton, and Stiles were in attendance, and the utmost decorum was guaranteed by the presence of a detachment from the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct, accompanied by the Marine Band under the leadership of Signor Rocca. Some of the children presented a most touching appearance. There were the pinched, pale faces that hunger had been busily preparing for a place under the title head of "Deaths from Marasmus" in the reports of the Bureau of Vital Statistics; there were crippled and consumptive children, and there were the convalescent and the dying. One little babe, whose mother had died in giving it birth, was a mere skeleton, and excited mingled pity and wonder, even among those whom misfortune had rendered callous to ordinary exhibitions of suffering. A pale, hopeless-looking boy kept tottering about from one point on the vessel to another. He looked with longing eyes toward the green shore, and seemed to be stamping upon his memory every scene. His eyes grew more lustrous as the day wore on, and though still pale and weak when he left the boat, he seemed to have received a new lease of life. The districts were represented by the Superintendents, among whom were Mr. Chas. O'Connor, Mr. Geo. Calder, Rev. Arthur H. Warner, Geo. David Brown, and Mr. Stander, of the Italian sub-district. Mr. Henry S. Digby, an English gentleman of fortune, and the sculptor O'Donovan were also on board.

The excursion extended to above Yonkers, and on the return trip, a short distance down the bay. On the river the barge was met by a United States vessel of the Coast Survey, which fired a salute, and several crowded steamers passing cheered loudly, and thousands of handkerchiefs were waved to the little ones on the Republic. It was a very pleasant excursion.

BROOKLYN'S SHERIFF.

CHARGES AGAINST SHERIFF WILLIAMS—THE INVESTIGATION RESUMED—THE QUESTION OF BOARDING PRISONERS.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, empowered to investigate the charges made by Supervisor Coe against A. G. Williams, the Sheriff of Kings County, met yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, Court-house, Brooklyn. The whole Committee, consisting of Supervisors Coe, Cottrell, and Ryder, were present, but Supervisor Coe only conducted the examination.

The first witness called yesterday was the contractor for the supply of bread to the jail. He gave the following testimony:

Jacob Meixner, sworn, testified that he was a baker at No. 639 Washington avenue, and furnished bread for the jail. He said he was notified to produce his book containing the account of bread furnished to the jail; but, as the book was at the jail, he had not brought it with him. The book was merely a pocket memorandum-book. Witness generally left the book at the jail. Witness could get the book, if necessary. The amount of bread furnished the jail in January was 8,777 pounds; in February, 9,365 pounds; in March, 11,166 pounds, making a total for the quarter of 29,308 pounds. The bread for April was 10,145 pounds; for May, 8,930 pounds; in June, 8,624 pounds, making a total of 27,699 pounds for the quarter. Most of the loaves were of large size, but occasionally there were small loaves. The loaves generally weighed, when new, about three and a half pounds. Many of the loaves weigh, when new, from three and a half to four pounds. One of the bakers scales off the loaves before baking, and they never weigh less than three pounds. Witness had to fetch the loaves at least one day old, and, of course, they weighed less by three-fourths of a pound than when new. The sample produced, being very old, would be lighter now. Sheriff Williams made the contract for the bread. The Sheriff did not say what the weight of the loaves should be, but he wanted the loaves the same size as the other baker had made. Witness made the bread as near the size as he could. Mr. Conrady, Mr. Stinson, and sometimes another man would weigh the bread at the jail. The sample produced was the usual average size of the loaves sent. Witness did not know how many pieces the loaves were cut into. Witness did not know the name of his foreman, nor could he tell the second name of any of the men in his employ since Jan. 1. The price paid for the bread was a matter between himself and the person supplied, and was no matter of interest to the Committee or the public.

To Mr. Morris, counsel for the Sheriff—Witness always supplied the jail with sweet bread. Witness thought three-fourths of a pound of bread sufficient for a day's supply to a man not working. If he had meats, soup, and potatoes he would require no bread at that meal. The bills produced by the Sheriff were the correct bills for the bread supplied, and agreed with the figures previously given by witness.

The next witness called was H. A. Lefetre, an accountant, who, in answer to the question of how many pounds of bread it would require to feed 27,117 prisoners from three-pound loaves cut into five pieces, one piece given them three times per day, said that to divide the bread as stated it would require 29,308 pounds for 15,953 days' board, allowing the loaf to be cut into six pieces for five meals per week, and five pieces for the balance.

Supervisor Coe said the bill called for 27,117 days' board. He then asked what was the excess of charge.

Examination continued—The excess is 10,164 days. Allowing that the loaves were cut into six pieces, or one and one-half pounds per day, the difference between the loaves supplied and the number of prisoners fed would be 7,578 days; the loaves supplied only feeding 19,539, instead of 27,117.

Supervisor Coe—That is for the first quarter. Now, how many days' board could be furnished from 27,619 pounds of bread, allowing one and one-half pounds for each prisoner per day?

Witness—18,479 days.

Supervisor Coe—The difference between the bread bought and the number of days' board charged by the Sheriff for the second quarter is what?

Witness—4,779 days.

Supervisor Coe here asked the Sheriff to produce his meat bills, which request was complied with. The bills showed 2,529 pounds of meat for January, 2,207 pounds for February, 2,522 pounds for March, 2,434 pounds for April, 2,098 pounds for May, 2,253 pounds for June, making a total of 14,013 pounds. Sheriff Williams said that he was informed that each prisoner received about three-fourths of a pound of meat three times per week.

Supervisor Coe asked the Clerk if the bills of Sheriff Walters for the quarter Jan. 1 to March 31, 1872, could be found. Sheriff Williams said they were in his safe, and he would produce them, they having been put in his safe by some person to him unknown.

Bernard J. York, County Court Clerk, sworn, testified he had examined the return made by the keeper of the jail to the Quarter Sessions, as required by the statute, (title 1, part 4, chapter 3, section 25, of the Revised Statutes.) The return is signed by H. Conrady, keeper of the jail, and is dated the first Monday of February, 1872.

Witness could not tell whether the return was made according to the statute or not. It shows but 243 persons in jail on that day. Witness had not particularly examined Sheriff Williams' returns.

A discussion here ensued as to whether or not the Supervisors had any right to interfere with papers belonging to a court over which they had no jurisdiction. Supervisor Coe said the Board of Supervisors had given the Committee power to send for persons and papers, and therefore ordered the witness to produce the returns made by Sheriff Williams to the Court of Quarter Sessions since he had been in office. The witness retired, and soon after returned with the papers for January, February, May, and July, 1873.

Examination resumed—The returns for the first Monday in January show sixty prisoners in jail waiting action of the Grand Jury. It was merely a return of court prisoners, and not the total number of prisoners in jail.

The returns for February show forty-five court prisoners. The returns are merely of those prisoners awaiting the action of the court.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 3 P. M.

A HORSE-THIEF SHOT.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning Officer John Cronk, of the Paterson Police, saw a horse attached to a grocer's wagon being driven at a rapid rate along Hamburg avenue. He watched the wagon and saw that it was driven out of the usual route of travel, and that the driver was returning by another road. He waited for it, and when it came up to him he jumped on the seat beside the driver. A short scuffle ensued, when the driver jumped off and ran away. The officer called to him to stop, and seeing that he was losing his prisoner, fired. The driver fell and the officer drove him to the Police station, where it was found that he had the pistol-ball in his thigh. He gave his name as William Allen, of New-York. The property stolen amounted to over $600. It has been identified by the owners. It seems that the horse belonged to Alderman A. R. Van Houten, of Totowa, and had been stolen from his stable. The wagon-house of John Benson supplied $60 worth of harness, and W. Richardson, also of Totowa, the wagon. The property was restored to the owners yesterday.

PERSONAL.

Baron Watson, of London, and L. U. Reavis, of St. Louis, are at the Astor House.

Col. McMurdy is at the St. James Hotel.

C. H. Dewing, of Boston, is at the Glenham Hotel.

M. E. Woodward, of Fort Wayne, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Henry Overstolz, of St. Louis, and Rev. G. D. Consaul, of New-York, are at Barnum's Hotel

Hon. W. R. Moore, of Connecticut; Commander A. K. Hughes, of the United States Navy, and Hon. H. D. Newcomb, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. T. C. Bates, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Maney, of Tennessee, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Admiral W. De Rohan and Lieut. V. Goddard, of England; Hon. H. Cameron, of Toronto, and Hon. John H. Farquhar, of Indianapolis, are at the St. Nicolas Hotel.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.

Mr. J. H. Rosenquest, Cashier of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, committed suicide at his residence on Main street, yesterday morning, about 8:30 o'clock. He had for several months been troubled with partial insanity. At the advice of his friends he had made a short trip to Europe, and had returned seemingly much better. The symptoms returned, however, about ten days ago, and his physician advised sending him away again from his business. This was not done. He continued to perform his duties at the bank until the evening before his death. In the morning he appeared calm and quiet and asked for his razor, saying he must shave. His wife gave him the razor and remained in the room while he shaved. He then went up-stairs. In a short time he was found with his throat cut, and the razor, with which he did the deed, lying near him. He was quite dead when a physician arrived. The cause of his insanity is not in any manner connected with his pecuniary affairs, his accounts being found correct, but is attributed to overexertion of the mind from too close application to business. An inquest on the body was held yesterday, when it was proved that the deceased had been suffering from mental derangement for some time. He was thirty-five years of age and a native of New-York City.

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

THE EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION—SOME RESULTS OF THE ASSESSORS' LABORS.

The result of the investigation being made into the valuation of property in this City will not realize the anticipations of property-owners. It will have the effect of equalizing taxation on properties now variously estimated, but on the whole, it is believed, will tend largely to increase the aggregate assessment of the City. The case of a man who made application to the Supervisors' Committee for a reduction on his property, which is set down at $80,000 on the assessment rolls, and who has since represented the same property as worth $350,000 for the purpose of obtaining a loan, may be mentioned as an instance of the unreliable nature of the statements made by property-owners during the investigation. The State Assessors, Messrs. Fowler, Briggs, and Hadler, who have already completed their tour of investigation in fifty-eight counties of the State, while as yet unable to offer any positive information as to the relative proportions between the State and City taxations, are, however, of the opinion that their report, which will be ready by the 20th September, will not favor the reduction of the taxation on property in the City. Only two counties now remain to be inspected, and on next Thursday they will hold their first session to examine the City tax-books. In the course of their official tour through the State, which commenced early in June, they have examined about 3,000 persons and very great irregularities in the system of assessing property have been discovered. In one town they found property set down in some instances at a valuation of 100 per cent.; in other parts of the town at fifty per cent., while in some properties the rate was as low as twenty-five per cent. In another town a property worth $50,000 was assessed no higher than $4,500. The State Assessors consider that they have collected such information on the subject of taxation as must lead to the introduction of a fixed basis of valuation, and tend to establish some general rule for the equalization of the taxation of the City and State. The State Assessors act under the law enacted in 1859 when the office was created for the purpose of equalizing the taxation, and they are obliged to examine the rolls in all the towns of the State at the close of every two years. It is their duty to keep a record of every case falling under their notice in the course of their inquiries, and to embody all the facts collected in their report for the information of the Board of Equalization. The report is first presented to the Commissioners of the Land Office, which consists of the Lieutenant Governor of the State, the Speaker of the House, the Attorney General, the State Controller, and the State Engineer, and this Commission, with the State Assessors, form the Board of Equalization.

A GRAND POINT OF OBSERVATION.

WHAT CAN BE SEEN FROM THE NEW CROTON TOWER—EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB VIEW.

With the completion of the new Croton Tower, at the west end of High Bridge, a permanent view-point is established which must be regarded hereafter as one of the Summer attractions of this City and Island. No such magnificent outlook upon surrounding scenery is afforded for many miles within this vicinity, and it will doubtless gratify the residents of New-York to learn that it is within easy reach of their own doors. The new tower was constructed to furnish greater water facilities to people living at the upper end of the island, and is in itself a solid and handsome structure. Its main object is to support a huge iron tank at an elevation higher than any house on the heights, from which the water, pumped in by steam power, can find pressure sufficient to be carried to the upper rooms of every residence. This diminutive reservoir is sustained at a height of about 150 feet, and serves its purpose well. Above it is the outlook or "reception-room," nearly 180 feet from the ground, which at that spot is 200 feet above tide-water. A long, winding, iron stairway within leads to the top, where the sight-seer finds himself 400 feet above the water-level, without any obstruction whatever to the view. Here a grand panorama stretches out in every direction.

The immense extent of the view is surprising. In the first place, Manhattan Island seems to lie literally at the feet of the spectator like a mammoth-sized map. Immediately at the base of the tower, to the east, High Bridge stretches across the Harlem River, and its length is realized for the first time. Still lower, the stream has the appearance of a vein of polished silver between the steep banks, on which the moving boats and craft seem like a school-boy's playthings. To see these, the spectator has to turn his eyes down in an almost perpendicular line, which enhances the distance and effect. Just on the west side is the new reservoir, which, on a still day, is a perfect mirror of the sky above. Now, looking down the island, one can trace the projected boulevards for miles, and can take in at a glance the site of Central Park, the whole of Harlem, the wooded knolls with which the Island rounds off at the upper end, and the innumerable houses that jot the streets irregularly above the entrance to the Park. Beyond are the spires, towers, and lofty buildings of the City proper, which are crowded to the view in dim confusion.

The lower portion of the Metropolis, owing to its flatness, is hidden from sight by the higher land at Murray Hill, but Jersey City and the North River on one side, and the East River on the other, both crowded with shipping and steam-boats, suggest the busy streets and docks of the great City that lies between. When the colossal bridge to Brooklyn is completed, a fine bird's-eye view of it will be presented from the Croton Tower, as the Brooklyn pier already stands well defined in the distance.

Perhaps the most beautiful and interesting stretch of scenery from the new outlook is Long Island Sound, with all its windings and indentations, where it forms the East River and rushes through Hell Gate. For miles and miles the view here is unobstructed and panoramic on an extensive scale. White sails stud the whole length of the Sound as far as the eye can reach, (which is stated to be to a point nearly 100 miles off,) and the blue water contrasts with the hues of the foliage on either shore.

The Hudson comes into view on the opposite side of the outlook, above and below Fort Washington Point, and presents a grand sight with the Palisades as its background. The spectator here can see up as far as Sing Sing, distinctly.

Between the Sound and the Hudson an immense area of country stretches to the horizon, and towns and villages can easily be made out as the eye runs along the line of the various railroads. Westchester County is open to the view from one end to the other, and the New-Yorker will be surprised at its thickly-settled appearance. In all directions are stations, towns, farms, and woodlands, and in the distance are the counties of Fairfield, Conn., and Putnam and Rockland, N. Y.

From this outline of the scenery surrounding this City, it may be inferred that the Croton Tower presents no commonplace or limited view, and that it will, indeed, be an attraction to hundreds who, for the first time, are now made aware of what can be seen from its top. On a clear day, with a good glass, an enthusiastic sight-seer could spend hours in the outlook without fatigue or a sense of monotony. The entire view is unsurpassed in variety, interest, and extent, and the tower that affords it can be reached without difficulty.

FIRE IN FORSYTH STREET.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a fire, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, broke out in the apartment of Jacob Levine, in the rear of the floor of the tenement-house No. 13 Forsyth street. The structure is a six-story double tenement-house, inhabited by a number of poor families, chiefly Germans. The fire spread rapidly, and the smoke filled the rooms and hall-ways on the upper floors of the house and caused a panic among the tenants. There are no fire-escapes on the front of the house, and those on the rear building were inaccessible to those living in the front rooms. Frightful results would have doubtless ensued but for the prompt arrival of a large force of Police and firemen, who entered the house and assisted the inmates to escape. The firemen, under command of Chief of Battalion Nash, particularly distinguished themselves. During the panic, Ernestine Erveech, aged fourteen, became very much excited, and jumped from the fourth-story window to the sidewalk, sustaining fatal injuries. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The fire spread to the roof, and before it could be extinguished, the building, which is owned by Henry Valentine, of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, was damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured in the Jefferson Company. Jacob Levine, in whose room the fire originated, sustains a loss of $200; insured for $600. The other losers are as follows: Max Jacobs, $150, insured for $600; Nathan Marwich, $500, no insurance; Simon Goldberg, $500, not insured; Leon Schwindler, $350, no insurance; and Joseph Armshaw, $100, not insured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Erie Directory failed to hold a meeting yesterday in consequence of the absence of Vice President Watson, who was too unwell to attend.

The repairs and alterations now being made in Centre Market, in pursuance of instructions from Controller Green, will result in placing six new stands at the disposal of the City.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting at No. 156 East Forty-fifth street, last night, when certificates of membership were issued to the members.

Solon Lodge, of the Independent order of Odd-fellows, gave a picnic and Summer night's festival at Funk's Union Park, yesterday, the proceeds of which will be added to the charitable fund.

The German Republican associations of this City have made arrangements for a grand picnic and Summer-night's festival at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, on the 9th of next month.

S. L. M. Barlow denied yesterday that Jay Gould was about to be given up by his bail, although the rumors of the street pointed to such an event. Mr. Gould could not be seen in reference to the matter.

The Corporation Counsel has given an opinion that the Controller has power to issue "revenue bonds" for money borrowed in anticipation of the City revenues without consulting the Board of Apportionment.

It was rumored in the United States Court yesterday that the books of a large firm in Church street were to be seized under an order issued by Judge Blatchford. District Attorney Bliss denied all cognizance of the matter.

A large meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the church in Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue. Routine business was transacted and the qualifications for membership discussed.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, yesterday transmitted to the Finance Department the pay-roll of the laborers on the Boulevard and avenues, and on the Seventy-second-street improvement, for the two weeks ending Saturday last, amounting to $25,502 40.

Mr. G. B. Hendrickson has been appointed Principal of St. John's School, Trinity Parish, New-York. This is one of several large schools supported entirely by Trinity Church. It is situated in Varick street, near Canal, and will reopen Sept. 1. Everything is free. The Dorcas Society supplies many of the children with clothes.

Mr. Charles E. Strong, the Receiver of the defunct Atlantic National Bank, states that a second dividend will be declared shortly by the Controller of the Currency, payable on Oct. 1. It is yet impossible to give the amount of the dividend, but it will be, it is expected, twenty per cent. The dividend of forty per cent., declared in July last, has been paid.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From Bureau of Assessments, for street openings and improvements and interest, $22,670 15; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $8,651 94; market rents and fees, $2,333 50; Croton water rents and penalties, $2,025 95; permits to tap water pipes, $167 50; connections with sewers and drains, $510; sale of Scotch sewer-pipe, $503,50; penalty for signs, street-stands, show-cases, &c., $1,472; licenses and fines, $47 50; fees from Fourth District Court, $71. Total, $38,453 04

BROOKLYN.

The largest and last excursion of the Fresh Air Fund came off yesterday, to Spring Hill Grove, up the Hudson.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, at No. 123 North Fourth street, Williamsburg, originating in the roof. The house is owned by Dennis Sullivan, whose loss is about $100.

Edward Martin and Edward Dougherty quarreled yesterday at No. 232 Pacific street, and during the altercation Martin fractured Dougherty's skull with a stone. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and Martin held to answer.

At the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club eight new members were admitted, and Mr. K. T. Barker, Ex-Mayor of Detroit, was elected an honorary member. Mr. Barker is having a yacht built by McGiehan, of Pamrapo, which is nearly completed, and will be started for the Western waters next week.

Prospect Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F., last evening celebrated their second anniversary at Stella Hall, Bedford avenue. Past Grand Andrews read the record for the year, during which he paid a handsome tribute to the memory of Mr. G. P. Rowe, in whose memory the charter and furniture of the hall were heavily draped. The programme was well selected.

The Charity Commissioners held a meeting at the Almshouse, Flatbush, during which Commissioner Cunningham asserted that the contractor for supplies had failed to send in goods equal to sample, making a difference in flour, tea, coffee, sugar, and rice of $7,726 62 to the benefit of the contractor. Commissioner Powell said he would hold Mr. Michaels, the storekeeper, answerable.

The Board of Brooklyn Police and Excise met yesterday, and ordered the transfer of licenses to be referred to the Captains of the precincts. The bridge keepers are to appear in the uniform of doormen, with patrolman's cap, and the Captains of the Third, Eighth, and Tenth Precincts to have supervision over them. F. L. Jenkins was reappointed clerk to the Superintendent. The Police Captains are to arrest the drivers of leaking garbage wagons. The division line between the Third and Eleventh Precincts is to be the centre of Hamilton avenue.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in several townships of Westchester County against the local Boards of Health, for failing to remedy the evil arising from overflowed lands.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest, on Wednesday, upon the body of Johanna Daley, a native of Ireland, aged forty-eight years, who was found about 9 o'clock the previous night lying dead in front of her dwelling, in Ravine avenue, Yonkers. Dr Posley, on making a post mortem, discovered that her neck was broken, as it was supposed, by falling off the steps, and a verdict was rendered to that effect.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the congregation of the Baptist Church at Keyport, N. J., had their annual excursion to Clifton.

The new Mission Chapel and Sunday-school building at Castleton Corners will be dedicated on Sunday next, by Bishop Reinke, of New-York.

Surveys are being made in the vicinity of Richmond, preparatory to establishing a system of drainage. The cost is estimated at about $100,000.

The new Board of Excise of the village of Edgewater have given notice that they will sit at the Village Hall, in Stapleton, to-day, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., to grant licenses.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of the unknown man found drowned off Staten Island on Wednesday evening. The deceased was apparently about twenty-seven years of age, 5 feet 2 inches in height, and dressed in gray woolen outside shirt, cotton undershirt, with no vest and no coat; light ribbed pantaloons and gaiter shoes. He had dark brown hair and no beard. It was judged that the body had been in the water three or four days. It was taken in charge by Mr. Oates, the undertaker at Stapleton, and, if not identified, will be buried in the County-house burying-ground. The body is supposed to be that of the young man drowned on Sunday evening last off Red Hook, by the upsetting of a small boat.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. C. V. De Graff, lately a teacher in Rochester, has been selected as teacher for the Fourth Ward School in Long Island City.

The bodies of the several religious denominations in Newtown have organized an association for the relief of the poor. Committees visit the almshouse, jail, &c., and use every effort to obtain employment for those out of work.

NEW-JERSEY.

The adjourned sale of lands for unpaid taxes and assessments in Paterson will be held to-morrow.

The receipts of live stock at the Communipaw Abattoir, yesterday, were 791 cattle, 5,136 hogs, and 1,273 sheep.

Only three car-loads of peaches were received at the Jersey City depots yesterday. The delay in transit still continues.

The Raritan Regatta will be rowed on Thursday next at New-Brunswick. The start will be made at 5 o'clock P. M.

The quarterly meeting of the North New-Jersey Baptist Association will be held Sept. 10 and 11th, in the Wantage Baptist church.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners intend to send Engines Nos. 3 and 5 to contest for the State Medal, at the fair in Waverley, Sept. 18.

A Union freight-car, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran off the track in the Bergen Cut, yesterday, and caused a delay of over two hours.

During the past five days the shipments of freight to the West by the Erie Railway, averaged more than 300 cars, or over 3,000 tons per day.

William Whitehead, proprietor of Whitehead's rubber factory, in Trenton, had his hand caught in some machinery on Wednesday evening, and three fingers of his hand were pulled off. The leaders running up the arm were pulled to their utmost tension before the fingers broke off. He was taken home insensible.

Anthony Palmer was the name of the colored man who was drowned at East Newark on Wednesday evening.

Lizzie Baldwin, a girl fifteen years of age, stole $73 from her father, in Newark, and yesterday was sent to prison.

An ox-roast, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Cuff, of the Orange Bethel Methodist Church, drew a large crowd to Peck's Woods, in Orange, yesterday.

Noah Runyon, of New-Brunswick, cut his leg while chopping wood at a picnic near Piscataway, on Wednesday evening. He was taken home yesterday.

John Burton, aged ten years, had one of his legs cut off by a coal-train at the Chestnut street Station, in Newark, yesterday. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

Two-thirds of the residents of the Third Aldermanic District of Jersey City, have united in a protest against the new abattoir now in course of erection in Harsimus Cove.

The pilot-house of the tug-boat Willie, of New-Brunswick, N. J., was carried away by a collision with the Market street bridge over the Passaic River, at Newark, yesterday.

Henry Heckman, a boy employed in the new Exposition Building, in Newark, fell from the second story yesterday, and broke his left leg. He was attended by Dr. Jones and taken home.

The races between the Passaic and Triton Boat-clubs will be rowed on Wednesday next. The following are the crews: Passaic Club—Colors blue—E. M. Roberts, bow; E. L. Marsh, 2; F. H. Hamilton, 3; H. D. Northrop, 4; C. H. Remer, 5; W. K. Williamson, stroke. Triton Club—Colors red—F. E. Townley, bow; William C. Myer, 2; S. A. Smith, 3; W. Ryno, 4; J. Young, 5; George Clark, stroke.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

James Martin, while asleep on some bales of hay in Franklin street, rolled off and sustained severe injuries. He was cared for at the Park Hospital....Achille Chapais, aged twenty-six, employed at Delmonico's, in Beaver street, was engaged in filling bottles of brandy from a cask, when the vapor caught fire from a lighted lamp and Chapais was severely burned....John Kelly, while at work at No. 83 Thomas street, fell from the second story to the basement and sustained serious injuries....Thomas Quinn, aged seventeen, was found in an unconscious state at the foot of East Fifteenth street and was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Mrs. Healy, aged sixty, of Hudson City, while crossing Pier No. 38, North River, fell and was severely injured....Thos. Eagan, aged thirty-one, of No. 303 East Tenth street fell off a truck at South and Oliver streets and fractured his arm. He was taken to Park Hospital.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—Cattle opened more active, but closed dull and heavy; very best on sale to-day, 5¾c.@6½c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair, 3⅞c.@4¾c.; receipts, 1,851 head; sales, 1,604 head. Hogs—Heavy receipts depress the market; there was a fair demand, and prices have declined a quarter; Corn-fed, 7c.@7¾c.; Stillers', 6½c.@6¾c.; receipts, 11,730 head. Sheep—The receipts were heavy, with a brisk demand; sales at 4c.@5¾c.; receipts, 7,572 head.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard firmer, but not quotably higher. Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days currency, 33@34 premium; short sight, 35@36 premium; 60 days gold, 52@53 premium; on London, 69@70 premium; on Paris, 50 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—N. Wolff, J. Y. Love, W. M. Wadley, Miss Emma Stevens, G. J. Brattan, W. A. Colquitt, S. N. Penfield, W. L. Stevens, W. W. Wilder, Dennis Eagan, E. W. Seymour, P. W. Meldrim, F. Hammerle, John H. Willink, E. McVeigh, P. Moriarty, Mrs. A. Turner, J. Rosenfield, Mark Knowlden, J. Stern, L. Stern, wife, and servant, G. W. Dimmock, H. Haym, wife, and four children, L. Goldberg, James Turner, Jos. Coaman, G. Germenden, F. M. Hull, wife, child, and servant, Mrs. D. B. Hull, child, and servant, Benj. Burdick and wife, B. A. Schwars, M. S. Radfield, John Holland, George A. Knight and son, R. Peters, Jr., S. M. Felton, Jr., Henry Hobine, O. P. Burt, E. L. Richardson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—Jose Ferrer de Conto, Miss Amelia J. de Garcia, Mrs. Desforus Walderoe, Mrs. J. Beervar, Mrs. P. Stobba, Henry Heidegger, Manual Garcia Barrera, Domingo S. Barretti, Thomas Gilfoyl, Geo. W. Hyatt, Jose Hernando Lopez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:24 | Sun sets......6:38 | Moon sets..9:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hannover, (Ger.,) Himbeck, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; E. C. Riddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia.

Barks Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Costanti, (Aust.,) Kreglich, Trieste for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Laura, (Ger.,) Wilmer, Bremen for orders, H. Koop & Co.; Hidalgo, (Br.,) Roberts, Penarth Roads for orders, George F. Bulley; El Dorado, (Ger.,) Thomsen, Hamburg, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Henry & Louisa, Wicks, Laguayra, &c., Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Eastern Star, Foster, Georgetown, (Demerara,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Tendens, (Ger.,) Haser, Rio Grande do Sul, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Tubal Cain, Stone, Marseilles, &c., Jas. Henry & Co.; Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. John, P. R., Simpson & Shaw; Nellie Gay, Noyes, Rio Grande do Sul, C. H. Trumbull & Co.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Eastern Queen, (Br.,) Wark, Kingston, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Aug. 13, and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Edinburgh (Br.,) Manning, Sydney, C. B., Aug. 23, with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark James E. Ward, Yiesgang, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Yquaza del Valle & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Freyr, (Norw.,) Jahn, Ipswich, England, 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Frectnaes, (Nor.,) Ellingsen, New Ross 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hanven, (Nor.,) Rodseth, Falmouth, Eng., 40 ds., with chalk to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Tell, (Nor.,) Martinsen, Cardiff 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 25, lat. 39 40, lon. 68 11, Ludwig Person, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged seventeen, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

Brig Julia Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Gavin, Naguabo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. W. Onativia & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Petrino, (Ital.,) Lauro, Cette 54 ds., with wine to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Diana, (Norw.,) Hansen, Havre 53 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Milly, (Ger.,) Knuth, Genoa 62 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Rathburn, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Viola, (of Machias,) Ingalls, Sand River, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Maisbury, Norfolk.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. B. M. Hawkins, (of Brookhaven,) Wyatt, Havre, 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Conck, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. Aug. 27, lat. 39 30, lon. 73 35, passed schr. Annie Lewis, bound S.

Schr. Anna V. Bergen, Thompson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Benas, St. Pierre, Mart., 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. A. Swan & Son. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left no vessels.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Baylis, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Call, Virginia.

Schr. A. and E. Benton, Budd, Virginia.

Schr. Ella Bodine, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Amelia, (Br.,) Smith, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with spiling to order.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George M. Middleton, Baker, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Low, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Fuller, Portland, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Billow, Brown, Hartford.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Talman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Angola, Hart, Salem, for Rondout.

Schr. New-Zealand, French, Providence.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Providence.

Schr. Henry Prescott, Oakes, Saco, with lumber to W. H. Durkee.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ella, Humphrey, Portland, with lumber to Elizabethport.

Schr. William Thomas, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to W. H. Durkee.

Schr. William, Dow, Saco, with lumber to W. H. Durkee.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ellis, Plymouth, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Thompson, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Delaware, Kennedy, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Ella Hodgdon, Hall, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Orion, Haskell, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nellie Clark, Clark, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with fish, &c., to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Anna Currier, Peck, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with spiling to order.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) Brown, Shulec, N. S., with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Ancona, Manson, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. Oregon, Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Lansil, New-Bedford.

Schr. Archer and Reeves, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sedona, Small, Vinalhaven, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mail, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Telegraph, Clark, Newport.

Schr. John Wentworth, Kent, Newport.

Schr. R. J. Graham, Allen, Newport.

Schr. Mary Gray, Paine, Newport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Lewis, Newport.

Schr. George C. Burdett, Rogers, Newport.

Schr. Emma White, Taunton.

Schr. Charles H. Allston, Mayo, Lane's Cove.

Schr. Florilla, Baldwin, Rockport, Mass.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Cuba, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B.; Silver Spring, from Addison; General Scott, from Calais; H. E. Welman, Wilson, Calais, with lumber, from Port Morris.

Sld. steam-ship City of Havana, for Havana; bark Amizade, for Rio Janeiro.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah, and William Lawrence, from Baltimore; brig Elizabeth, from Pascagoula.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Bounding Billow, from Cadiz via Gloucester.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston; schrs. C. A. Webb, from New-York; Lilly, from do.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 28.—Arr. brig Atlantic, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, barks Henry Knight, from Hamburg; P. C. Warwick, from Rio.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York; schrs. Lizzie Batchelder and S. B. Franklin, for Jacksonville.

Clk. schr. Cornelia, for Mystic, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The brig John H. Kennedy, Hughes, hence, for Naples, having discovered a leak in her upper works, has returned to repair. Will have to discharge part of cargo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The steamer Ohio sailed at noon to-day for Philadelphia, with 50 cabin and 130 steerage passengers.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Bristol, Capt. Murray, sailed from this port yesterday for New-York.

The National line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Aug. 16, for Liverpool, touched at this port at 7 P. M. yesterday.

MOVILLE, Aug. 28.—The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Small, from New-York Aug. 16, touched at this port yesterday, on route to Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Aug. 28.—The Allan line steam-ship Phœnician, from Montreal Aug. 13, has arr. here.

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